

Sherriff.....Chas. W. Adams
Clerk.....John F. Olson
Register.....John F. Olson
Treasurer.....John F. Olson
Prosecutor.....John F. Olson
Judge of Probate.....John F. Olson
Circuit Court Commissioner.....John F. Olson
Surveyor.....John F. Olson

South Branch.....O. F. Hanson
Haver Creek.....Charles Stuby
Maple Forest.....Wm. S. Chasler
Grayling.....John F. Olson
Frederick.....C. Craven

President.....John F. Olson
Clerk.....John F. Olson
Treasurer.....John F. Olson
Prosecutor.....John F. Olson
Judge of Probate.....John F. Olson
Circuit Court Commissioner.....John F. Olson
Surveyor.....John F. Olson

Finance, Claims and Accounts—Brink
Peterson and Kraus.
Streets, Sidewalks, Bridges and Sew-
ers—Peterson, Fournier, Brink.
Waterworks, Lighting and Fire Ap-
paratus—Fournier, Insley, Clark.
Printing and Licenses—Insley, Clark
and Fournier.
Health and Public Safety—Insley,
Clark and Kraus.
Ordinances—Kraus, Insley and Clark.
Salaries—Peterson, Fournier, Brink.
Industrial—Insley, Peterson, Kraus.

Methodist Episcopal Church.
Pastor Rev. E. G. Johnson. Preaching, 10:30
a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Sabbath school, 10:30
a.m. Epworth League, 4:00 p.m. Bible study Mon-
day 7:00 p.m. Tuesday 8:00 p.m. Prayer meeting
Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Rev. W. B.
Macgregor, Pastor.

Regular church services at 10:30 a.m. and 7:00
p.m. Sabbath school at 10:30 a.m. Epworth
League, 4:00 p.m. Bible study Monday
7:00 p.m. Tuesday 8:00 p.m. Prayer meeting
Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Rev. W. B.
Macgregor, Pastor.

Rev. R. Cunningham, Pastor. Services as fol-
low: Preaching 10:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Sabbath
school at 10:30 a.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday
7:00 p.m. Thursday 8:00 p.m. Prayer meeting
Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

Rev. A. K. Kluge, Pastor. Services every
Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

Services every first and third Sunday of the
month. Confession on the preceding Saturday
evening at 7:00 p.m. Mass at 8:00 a.m. and 10:30
a.m. on Sunday. On the Monday after the third
Sunday mass at 8:00 a.m. and 10:30 a.m. G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Rieck, Assistant.

Meets in regular communication on Thursday
evening at 7:00 o'clock. F. NARRIN, W. M.
J. F. HUM, Secretary.

Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each
month. A. L. POND, Adjutant.

Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at
10 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. MARGO, President
MRS. AGNES HAVENS, Sec.

Meets every Tuesday in each month.
T. C. McDONALD, Sec.

Meets every Tuesday evening.
F. E. ROCHER, Sec.

Meets first and third Saturdays of each month.
T. NOLAN, R. K. J. J. COLLEN, Com.

Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full
of the moon. MRS. EMMA KEELER, W. M.
MRS. JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

Meets second and third Friday evening of each
month. A. W. HARRINGTON, Sec.

Meets the second and third Friday evening of each
month at 8:00 p.m. MRS. MARGO, Sec.

Meets first and third Friday of each month.
E. M. AMOS, Lady Com.
ANNIE EISENHARTER, Record Keeper

the G. A. R.
Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in
each month. MRS. WM. FAIRBROTHER, President.
CORDELIA MCCLAIN, Secretary.

Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday
of each month at 10:30 a.m. ELIZA BROTT, Master.
S. B. BROTT, Secretary.

Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R.
Hall. M. A. BATES, Clerk.

352 I. O. O. F.
Meets every Monday evening.
J. H. OLSON, Sec.

M. of W. E.
Meets last Thursday of each month.
J. H. OLSON, Sec.

Physician and Surgeon
Office over Lewis & Co's Drug Store.

Office Hours—9 to 11 a.m. 2 to 4 p.m.
Residence on Peninsular Avenue, op-
posite G. A. R. Hall.

H. H. Merriman, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE:
East of Opera House.
Night Calls at residence, first house
south of M. E. Church.

C. C. Wescott
DENTIST

OFFICE:
Over Alexander's Law Office on Mich-
igan Avenue.
Office hours: 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

WOMAN ALSO WANTED TO KNOW.

Proved She Could Ask Questions as
Well as Answer Them.

It happened at a well-known savings
bank, says the Philadelphia Ledger.
An aggressive-looking woman called
to open an account. The clerk put
her through the usual string of ques-
tions, name, age, residence and finally
family. "Any brothers?"

"Yes, four," was the reply, and the
clerk recorded the genealogies of the
four.

"Sisters?" proceeded the clerk.

"Seven," answered the woman wear-
ily, and was forced to relate the life
histories of the seven sisters.

When the clerk had at length writ-
ten down the residence of the seventh
sister, the woman straightened up.

"Now, look here, young man. I'm a
busy woman, and you've kept me
here answering your questions before
your bank will condescend to take my
money. Now I'll ask you a few. How
many times has the president of this
bank failed to be indicted?"

The clerk dropped his pen dumb-
founded.

"How many times has he been in
jail?" the Amazon continued.

The bank clerk still stared in
amazement.

"How long since the last cashier
absconded?" Here the woman flung
her questions so rapidly, the clerk
could not get in a word edgewise.

The inquisitor paused a moment for
breath, and the clerk pulled himself
together. "Madam, I assure you, our
cashier is a Sunday school superin-
tendent," he replied, crushingly.

"Oh, is he?" exclaimed the woman.
"Why didn't you tell me that before?
Then I don't open any account in this
bank. Good day," and the Amazon
stalked out.

KNEW NAUGHT OF LIMITATIONS.

Girl Evidently What Might Be Called
a "Two-Speed Singer."

There was "no halfway work" about
Abner Riggs' praise for anything he
approved. Consequently, the person
who asked him about his niece's mus-
ical ability was prepared for an enthu-
siastic answer.

"That girl is chock-full o' music,"
announced Mr. Riggs, "chock-full and
running over with it. In my opinion
she will be the greatest musician that's
ever come out of New England, if not
of these United States."

"Sings like a bird, plays the piano,
melodion, pipe organ, banjo and
guitar. Most anything that can be
played that girl plays it—right off, as
you might say. Lately she's taken up
the fiddle and cornet, and she's doing
fine work with both of 'em."

"She must be remarkably gifted,"
said the listener. "Is her voice so-
prano or contralto?"

"Either," said Mr. Riggs promptly,
"just according to what's wanted and
the nature of the song; she's got both
qualities. And as for playing—well,
now, I tell you, that girl can get more
music out of an iron spoon and a tin
dipper than most could out of the
best harmonica that was ever made!"

—Youth's Companion.

The Groundhog Story.

February 2, or Candlemas day, was
a favorite holiday, marked by public
gayety and ceremonies in Europe dur-
ing the middle ages. It is still
marked there by the closing of banks
and offices, but not otherwise, outside
of the reading of church services. In
the church calendar it is known as the
Feast of Purification of the Virgin,
and was first instituted by Pope
Sergius about the year 684 A. D. The
popular name of the day is derived
from the early custom of lighting up
the churches with candles and carry-
ing these in procession on this fes-
tival.

As to the weather superstition that
gives to Candlemas the name of
"groundhog day," that is a world-wide
fable. In Germany it is the badge
that breaks his winter nap on this
day to essay the thankless task of
weather prophecy; in France and
Switzerland it is the marmot, in En-
gland the hedgehog.—The Housekeeper

A Misunderstanding.

"This is the chicken salad," said
the caterer's boy, as he delivered the
package. "I guess it was your hus-
band that ordered it sent, ma'am."

"Yes," said little Mrs. Bridget.
"Here's your money. Now, how do you
make it?"

"Oh! I don't know anything about
that, ma'am."

"You don't? Why, my husband told
me if I paid you you'd give me the re-
cipe!"

The Resemblance.

Mrs. Knox—Mr. Nearville met Nell
Browne for the first time to-day and
he mistook her for you.

Miss Mugger—"The idea! That was
strange."

Miss Knox—Oh, I don't know!
Haven't you heard about Nell. She
got her face poisoned in some way and
she looks a sight.—Philadelphia Press.

Then He Catches It.

Towne—Ludman is troubled a
great deal by his wife's insomnia.

Browne—I didn't know that before.

Towne—Yes, she usually has a se-
vere attack of it every night when he
comes in late, and then the trouble be-
gins.

Domestic Pleasantries.

"I am at a loss what to say,"
shrilled the angry Mrs. Bakewell.

"Then low to my gals," muttered
her unhappy husband.—Houston Post.

HOW DOES THE HEN KNOW HOW?

Conduct of Biddy Might Give a Pointer
to Some Men.

The Farmers' Tribune it is which
has closely watched the barnyard
queen and has printed its observa-
tions, together with some engaging
bits of sagacity:

"A person who has watched the
big biddy playing the chicken game
on top of 13 unripe eggs has seen her
sit constantly for four days, being off
only a few minutes at a time to get a
bit to eat, and sometimes not coming
off at all for three days. The third day
he has seen her turn the eggs with
her bill, and thereafter turn them
every night and morning up to the
eighteenth day. She will rush out
after the morning sun has got things
warm, and eat a splendid long break-
fast on the morning of the fifth day.
The amateur seeing this for the first
time will get anxious, fearing the eggs
will cool off. Of course they will. She
knows it, all right."

Possibly this was not meant to be
the occasion of much that is serious.
Yet somehow it gives us confidence in
the scheme of things, and also makes
us feel that we ourselves need not
hesitate so much about taking a vaca-
tion; very likely the world would to-
day along "all right" without us for a
day.—Collier's Weekly.

WOULD DIE WHERE HE PLEASED.

Overbearing Star Met His Match in
Western Actor.

Once when Macready was perform-
ing at the theater at Mobile, Ala., his
manner at rehearsal displeased one of
the actors, a native American of pure
western type. This Claudius in "Ham-
let," resolved to "get even" with the
star for many supposed offenses, and in
this way he carried out his purpose.
When in the last scene Hamlet stabbed
the usurper, he reeled forward, and,
after a most spasmodic finish, stretched
himself out precisely in the place
Hamlet required for his own death.
Macready, much annoyed,
whispered freely:

"Die further up the stage, sir."

The monarch lay impassive, upon
which in a still louder voice, the Ham-
let growled:

"Die further up the stage, sir."

Hereupon the Claudius, sitting up,
observed:

"I believe I'm king here, and I'll die
where I please."

The tragedy concluded without more
ado.

Iron Eaters.

"The first time I ever swallowed a
tack," said a carpet-layer, "I jumped
to my feet and tremulously asked the
way to the hospital."

"What's the matter?" my mate, an
old hand, asked.

"I've swallowed a tack," said I.
"Good gracious, what will become of
me!"

"The old hand sat back on the car-
pet he was laying and laughed.

"Why, kid," said he, "it's nothing
to swallow a tack. Every profession-
al carpet-layer swallows half a dozen
or so daily. It's a thing that causes
no inconvenience. If it did, I'd know
it. I bet I've swallowed a hundred-
weight of tacks in my life."

"And I'm sure," the carpet-layer
concluded, "my mate was telling the
truth, for since then I've swallowed
half a hundredweight myself."

He gulped.

"Hang it," he said, "there goes one
now."

No Mistake.

A New York produce commission
house which prides itself on filling all
orders correctly received a letter from
a New Jersey customer recently, say-
ing:

Gentlemen—This is the first time
we ever knew you to make a mistake
in our order. You are well aware that
we buy the very best country eggs.
The last you sent are too poor for our
trade. What shall we do with them?

The fair fame of the house for
never making an error seemed to be
at stake, but the bright mind of the
junior partner found a way out of it.
He wrote:

Gentlemen—We are sorry to hear
that your last shipment did not suit
you. There was, however, no mistake
on our part. We have looked up your
original order and find that it reads
as follows: "Rush 50 crates eggs."
We want them bad.—Lippincott's
Magazine.

Naming Boys.

"Whatever you do, never name a
boy after yourself," was a saying of
Uncle Luke Hume of Columbia, and
it is a wise conclusion for more rea-
sons than one.

In after years the father and son
are referred to as "Big John," or
"Ragged John." "Little John 80 and
80" or "Old Tom and Young Tom,"
and "Big Dick," "Little Peel Head,"
and the like. In the family the young-
ster is generally called "brother,"
"babe," "buss," "Dock Cud" or
"Maunch," and the like, while the old
gentleman is dubbed "the old man,"
or "dad," "paw," or "paw." Just as
well give your boy a nickname at the
start as to name him after yourself.

Not Well Healed, Either.

"Clearance," said the indulgent rela-
tive, "your reckless ways and your
careless requests for money discour-
age and disgust me. Have you no
soul?"

"Nary a one, Aunt Mopsy," an-
swered the neophyte nephew, with a
sneer. "Then I told you I am on
my uppers?"

The Road to Success.

The world is wide. If you wish to
be somebody, "pitch in." The brave
always have friends. Where others
have gone you can go. If the old
track don't suit you, make a new one.

Mythological Addenda.

Achilles was bulking in his tent.
"No more of this camping out for
me," he said. "It took us all day to
get the tent pitched according to di-
rections," he said. "I'm sick of
camping, as advertised.—The Sunday
Magazine.

HomeCircleDepartment

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers
as they join the Home Circle at
Evening Tide.

Crude thoughts as they fall from
the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening
Reveries.

As You Go Through Life.

Don't look for flaws as you go thru life.
And even when you find them,
It is wise and kind to be somewhat
blind.

And look for the virtue behind them.
For the cloudiest night has a hint of
light.

Somewhere, in its shadows hiding.
It is better by far to hunt for a star,
Than the spots on the sun abiding.

Do not keep your politeness to put
on with your good clothes, because if
you do you will surely forget it some-
time when you most wish it, and even
if you remember in which pocket you
have it you will be stiff, and plainly
show that it is not natural. Cultivate
politeness, not only for what outsiders
will say, but because it is the right
thing to do, one of your many talents
to make good use of, and anything
that improves always increases our
self-respect as well as the good opin-
ion of the world.

"The boy is father of the man" in
more ways than one. The boy who is
willing to do faithful labor, either at
or away from home, for little more
than his board and clothes, is fitting
himself for a position of usefulness
and better pay in the future. It is the
boy who attends strictly to business
and makes his employer's interests
his own, who will make his mark as a
business man. An industrious, en-
ergetic, painstaking boy or young
man never wants for a place, and
these with stability of character, are
all the recommendations needed. And
these are so plain that every business
man reads them and mentally con-
cludes: "That boy will succeed be-
cause he deserves success."

Who does not dread the visitor who
starts, then thinks of something else
to say; rises, and then thinks of an-
other subject of conversation; nearly
reaches the door, and, most probably
holding it open, is aroused to a degree
of mental brilliancy that threatens his
health and that of his host or hostess
by long detaining of both in a damp
draft while he discourses? What tax
on the patience and politeness of the
listener, who vainly strives, by assent-
ing instantly to every proposition to
end the interview and break the re-
straining bond of polite attention.

Short Road to Misery.

Begin by fancying that no one cares
for you; that you are not of any use
to anybody—a sort of nonentity in the
household, where your place would
not be missed, but easily supplied.
Reflect on your want of beauty, and
lead yourself to believe that no one
can love a plain face, or think you
agreeable because there are others
more charming. Fancy that every
one who looks upon you makes a
mental comparison which militates
against you in favor of some one else.
Imagine that every word said in jest
is only meant to cover a deeper and
more painful meaning—that every
article of wearing apparel you don is
criticized and ridiculed. Do all this
and your tendency to morbidity of
feeling will so increase that in a very
short time you will become one of the
most miserable of human beings.

A. Answering Children's Questions.

Anyone who has the ability to ask a
question that to him is worth asking,
has the capacity to receive an answer
that to him is worth receiving. A
thoughtful child, on inquiring the lo-
cation of Heaven, was told by his
mother that he could not understand
her, even if she explained it. She was
probably right in so far as the child's
ability to understand her was con-
cerned; but she was wrong in not tell-
ing him that the fault was with her-
self and not with him. Had she known
as much about answering him, there
need have been no trouble about his
understanding her explanation. To tell
a child or to lead it to infer that it
is "too little" to know any thing more
on any subject about which it already
knows enough to frame a question, is
to deny its capacity for further growth.
It is to thrust the child's mind into a
dungeon, instead of opening it to the
light. It is to bind it in fetters, in-
stead of giving it freedom of action.
Ability to ask, presupposes capacity
to receive. And no questions are
better worth answering or worth
better answers than a child's.

New Knowledge in Farming

An editorial talk in the April 25th
issue of Farm and Fireside:

"It is as plain as a red barn on a side
hill that the business of farming has
reached a sharp turn in the road, that
the ranks of the soil tillers are being
separated into two camps: the Do-
It-As-Dad-Did-Its and the New Knowl-
edge Group. Right now, of course,
the members of the New Knowledge
Group are in the minority; the old-line
farmers can outvote them on any propo-
sition and not know there has been a
contest.

"But just the same, the agricultural
colleges are turning out every year an
increasing number of young men who
can tell the veteran farmer a whole
lot about his own game. Best of all,
the New Knowledge youth can give a
reason for the faith that is in him; he
can tell the why of what happens in
the corn field, the wheat field, the
pasture, the meadow, the barn yard
and the dairy house. And the best
part of it is that he is farming with an
open mind instead of closed eyes, and
the tools that Dad used. No young
man can to-day take even the short
course in an agricultural college and
not come out with the knowledge that
the best and biggest thing taught him
there is that the world is still moving
and that he must keep reading and
studying and listening and thinking or
else he will fall so far behind the pro-
cession of progress that he can't hear
the band play or the bystanders cheer."

AFFECTS 201,451 PENSIONERS

New Law Increasing Widows' Allow-
ances in Effect April 19.

Washington, April 21.—The new
pension act which went into effect
April 19 gives to 201,051 widows and
other pensioners an increase of \$4 a
month. All pensioners getting less
than \$12 will receive that amount com-
mencing April 19, without the neces-
sity of putting in new claims. The in-
crease will operate automatically.

In addition the increase of \$9,650,
448 in the amount of the pension roll
is estimated that \$2,592,000 in addi-
tional claims will be filed during the
coming year on account of the provi-
sion of \$12 to widows of officers and en-
listed men who served ninety days or
in the army or navy during the civil
war.

We are not officially informed that
the above report from Washington is
true, but believe it to be so, as we
have word from the Committee of the
G. A. R.; who were watching and work-
ing for the bill; that they believed that
it would pass the senate this month.
We will know very soon, and publish
the fact.

Ordinance Relative to Fire Department.

The Village of Grayling ordains
that—

Sec. I. The Fire Department of the
Village of Grayling shall consist of
a chief, or assistant chief, one fire
warden, and so many hook and ladder
wards as the board of trustees shall
determine from time to time direct.

The chief

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

OBSERVING THE SABBATH.

By Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis.

Those who have traveled widely in many States are becoming conscious of the rising tide of public sentiment in favor of the American Sunday. A great ethical movement is sweeping over the people, and the movement has the majesty of a mighty wave in the summer's storm. Many things that hitherto have been permitted are henceforth to be expunged. On election day, for reasons of public policy, saloons are closed. The people feel that the citizen ought not to cast his ballot with dull and clouded mind. For reasons of public policy also the people are coming to believe that Sunday should be a day when every citizen should have a clear mind and be at his best in his home, and give the best to friendship, recreation, reading, or worship, if he chooses.

History is full of the ruins of nations. That historian was right who ended his page with these words: "If we could sit down beside these fallen palaces in Ephesus and Thebes, and talk with the spirit of the nation as with a familiar friend, the lament would be, 'Once I lived; but I disobeyed the laws of God—behold, now, I am dead.'"

THE UNIVERSE IS NOT HOSTILE TO MAN.

By Maurice Maeterlinck.

For a long time we have shown a foolish pride in believing ourselves miraculous beings, unique and marvelously fortunate, probably fallen from another world, without distinct connections with the rest of life, and in any case endowed with incomparable, monstrous faculties. It is much preferable not to be so prodigious, because we have learned that the prodigies do not hesitate to disappear in the normal evolution of nature. It is much more consoling to observe that we follow the same course as the soul of the great world, that we have the same ideas, the same hopes, the same experiences, and almost the same sentiments. It is much more tranquillizing to assure ourselves that in order to better our lot, to utilize our forces, we employ the same means as it uses for illuminating and ordering the lower and unconscious regions; that there are no others; that we are in our place in a universe of unknown substances, but whose thought is not impenetrable or hostile, but analogous to our own.

Let us content ourselves with observing, beyond ourselves, certain manifestations of this intelligence. What the flowers can offer us probably is small enough in comparison with that which could be told us by the mountains, the sea and the stars. If we could lay hold of the secrets of their lives. But they nevertheless permit us to presume with some assurance that the mind which animates all things is the same essence as that which vivifies our own body. If they resemble us, if we resemble them, if everything we find in them is found

also in ourselves, if they employ our methods, if they have our habits, our preoccupations, our tendencies, our desires for the best, is it illogical to say that all that we can hope instinctively, inevitably, it is almost certain that they hope also? Is it reasonable, when we find scattered through life such a sum of intelligence, that this life does not make for intelligence—that is to say, does not pursue an end of happiness, of perfection, of victory over that which we term evil, death, annihilation, which probably is only the shadow of its face or its own slumber?

WOMEN TO BLAME FOR HAUGHTY MEN.

By Juliet V. Sprague.

The attitude of man toward woman is one of self-complacency and critical condescension, and this is the fault of women themselves. I heard the other day that a male person had said to a friend of mine that she talked too plainly "before men." I was struck with awe at the idea. When one considers how plainly men talk before themselves I wondered in what degree of humility they desired a female to couch her conversation.

Occasionally one sees a woman with indomitable spirit, a quick sense of humor, a gift for intelligent conversation, and mind enough to enjoy a change from the gossip of the neighbors, the incidents of the day's house-keeping or the changes of the fashions. Such a woman it was who was criticized for being too liberal in her choice of English for the ears of her male acquaintances. A man in whose good sense a woman has reposed confidence enough to talk to him as she would to another woman instantly betrays herself as unworthy when he criticizes her. He at once demonstrates the impossibility of a sort of equality between men and women, which is one of the most desirable things in the world.

VIRTUES OF COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

By Walter Camp of Yale.

We think success in football is worth striving for, because it teaches men that if they are to accomplish what they set about to do they must do so by work and subordination to discipline. That is a good lesson to teach a man.

Furthermore, the moral tone of college men has improved a great deal in recent years, and in this the successful athlete has done his share. Drinking, dissipation, is not good form for college men nowadays—time was when not much was thought of it. Take such men as Tad Jones, leader among his fellows, and who leads an upright life. Other students imitate his habits, and such imitation, unconscious, perhaps, does them a world of good. The man who goes in for athletics soon finds that he must go according to a schedule if he is to keep up and make the most of his time. When the moment comes for study he has no time to lean on window sills and talk with his fellows.

Political Comment

To Suppress Anarchy.

Because he could say what he had to say in a few words President Roosevelt recently submitted to Congress the shortest message of his administration. The subject discussed was anarchy, and while the President expressed the opinion that the present laws empower him to deny the use of the mails to all publications inciting murder, arson and treason, he urged Congress to go a step further and enact legislation which shall prohibit the circulation of any publication of that character whether printed here or abroad.

The necessity of this additional safeguard is emphasized by the statement of the editor of La Question Sociale, the anarchistic journal published in Paterson, that he will go elsewhere and issue his paper under another name, his evident intention being to circumvent the postmaster general, who has denied him the use of the mails.

No surer, deadlier blow at anarchy can be struck than in the suppression of its literature. The insidious language employed by the writers of that class appeals to the weak and receptive mind far more readily than does the spoken word of those who are engaged in spreading the propaganda from the rostrum. The vigilance of the police in large cities serves as a check on the orators, who are thus guarded in their appeals, while the anarchistic editors have written without restraint and advocated the most extreme measures. The young Russian who exploded the bomb in Union Square Park admitted that he had been converted to anarchy through the literature of the organization and thousands of others can no doubt offer the same kind of testimony.

If Congress follows the recommendation of the President, the action of this government should encourage other nations to follow our example until the gospel of anarchy is placed under a ban throughout the civilized world. Anarchy and society cannot endure side by side and as "the survival of the fittest" is nature's inexorable law, there is no doubt as to the issue.

An Irrepressible Conflict.

There is now in the Democratic party, as for twelve years past, a fundamental trouble that has not been settled, but that will have to be cleared away some day with a severe wrench to the party. It may be possible during another quadrennial period to edge around the matter and defer the final trial of strength, but it must come at last according to the nature of human affairs. A large number of Democrats have never been reconciled to Mr. Bryan and his populist theories and never will be. They hesitate to break away definitely, hoping that something will occur to end the Bryan spell on the party, or that the man himself will weaken in his remarkable persistency, but no relief of this kind is in sight at present. Prominent Democrats are reluctant to try for the nomination, knowing that if they should get it they would suffer the fate of Parker, as there is no doubt that Bryan would knife them in this campaign and at the polls in the same fashion.

Bryan was beaten in 1896 by 600,000 and in 1900 by 800,000. Through the defection of the Bryan support Parker was overwhelmed by 2,500,000. These are the horns of the dilemma. Defeat awaits the party either way. But it does not seem to realize that it must tear loose from Bryan positively before it can hope to command confidence in the national field. This surrender must inevitably come, but when or how does not appear at this time. Perhaps another defeat will bring it about, but that Bryan will ever voluntarily let go of the party, or genuinely support any man for president whom he could not name or control is improbable. When the party summons courage enough to defy his leadership and act for itself it will bring the situation to a point. No doubt it will be stormy, but storms clear the atmosphere.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Free Trade and Free Ships.

If the contentions of the Governor of Minnesota had obtained from the beginning we would be a poverty stricken people engaged in agriculture and in the export of raw material, and depending upon foreign nations for practically all of our finished products. There never has been, and there is not now, any logical reason why the principle of protection should not be extended to our shipping industry, and the moment it is extended adequately, we shall have a merchant marine that will be the pride of every American, no matter how far he may be removed as to his residence from the sea.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Not Realistic.

Mrs. Suburb (at the theater)—I thought this was supposed to be a realistic play? Suburb—And so it is, my dear. Mrs. Suburb—But it isn't. Six months is supposed to elapse between the first and second acts. Suburb—Well, what of it? Mrs. Suburb—What of it? Why, they still have the same cook.

Preferable.

"Do you favor an early adjournment?" asked one member of Congress. "Yes," answered the other. "It is better to let your constituents criticize the things you left undone than the mistakes you made."—Washington Star.

Its Prospects, Too.

Critic—This play of yours is a gloomy day. Manager—In what respect? Critic—It is overcast.—Baltimore American.

Acme of Cleverness.

Singleton—I suppose your wife is a clever woman? Weddler—You bet she is! Why, she actually makes me bellow that she knows less than I do.

PROTECTIONIST FARMERS.

They Object to Free Trade in Canadian Farm Products.

The farmers of Iowa are practically all protectionists. They have been made rich on account of the high price of farm produce. The high price of farm produce came as a result of the prosperity attending the American workshop. All these conditions are made possible by the protective tariff. The farmers of Iowa are especially opposed to letting the farm products of Canada into the American market without the payment of duty. It is easy enough to say that it would do no harm to let the Canadian farmer trade with us on an equality. But it must be remembered that what the Canadian farmer lacks is a customer to buy his products. The American farmer is in possession of the customer. Give the Canadian farmer the American customer and the American farmer will lose him. Somebody on this side of the line must give up a customer if the Canadian farmer is to be admitted. Besides there are 13,000,000 of American customers who are nearer to the Canadian producer than they are to the American producer. Therefore, under free admission of Canadian products 13,000,000 of Americans would buy Canadian products and the American farmers' products would be shipped to Europe as a part of the surplus.

The best policy for the American people is one of protection, unadulterated and unalloyed. Protection will have to prevail in our country to avoid going to the industrial level of the old world. Socialism is impossible. If it is a wild, impractical dream. But we can keep American industrial conditions high and thus help every man, who tells, "When the farmer feeds the American working man and the working man manufactures something for the farmer, we have a system of co-operation that is helpful to both. The Republican party is promising to revise the tariff. The party is giving ear to the hue and cry for changes in the schedules. We have faith, however, that the revision will be made by protectionists, and not by free traders or by those who do not more than half way believe in a tariff."—Des Moines Capital.

Farmers Not Panicky.

"Panicky? What is that?" This expression, credited to a farmer recently, expresses something of the general feeling among farmers of the country, who would not know that a business depression was on if they saw nothing about it in the newspapers. Farmers are prosperous and have plenty of money and plenty to eat, and they are not going crazy just because Wall street is panicky.

Why should they? The value of the farmers' products for the last year was over five times the total value of all steel production, and just about three times the value of all railroad earnings in the country, yet the men who control the steel and the railroads for some reason have become inactive and have caused suffering on the part of men dependent upon them for work. With farm products valued at \$5,700,000,000 as against \$1,200,000,000 for steel production and \$2,300,000,000 for railroad earnings, the fall is wagging the dog, or trying mightily hard to do so.

Few people who have watched the situation but are impressed with the belief that the business stagnation is largely manufactured by great interests to discredit President Roosevelt on account of his strictures on predatory wealth, and that its continuance is for campaign purposes, to frighten builders of party platforms from expressing the enlightened sentiment of America against "successful dishonesty."

There is just as much real wealth in America to-day as there was before the panic struck us, and everybody knows that the shrinkage of certain stocks was due to an inflation beyond reason, yet the very same "defenders of national honor" demand that the American people submit to more injections of water to cure a condition due to too much water. Would not such a policy merely act to postpone another day of reckoning?

Draybacks of Reciprocity.

Some of the more recent tariffs, like the Dingley act of the present day, like reciprocity stipulations, and in some instances these have been put into operation in a small way. Mr. Blaine, the most conspicuous champion of the reciprocity idea, got that scheme incorporated into the McKinley law of 1890. But that principle had many drawbacks. With each of the various countries with which we would make special deals we would have different rates of duties. Necessarily these breaks in the different spots in the tariff line would create jealousy among the countries which were discriminated against. Retaliation against us would be threatened or would be perpetrated. Such reciprocity deals as we made never had a very long career. They introduced a confusion into our schedules which did us more harm than good. Hence, in recent years, the reciprocity idea has been losing favor. The flat rate to all countries, without granting special favors to any of them, has been preferred to the special deals on the isolated and miscellaneous "give and take" plan.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Why Should It?

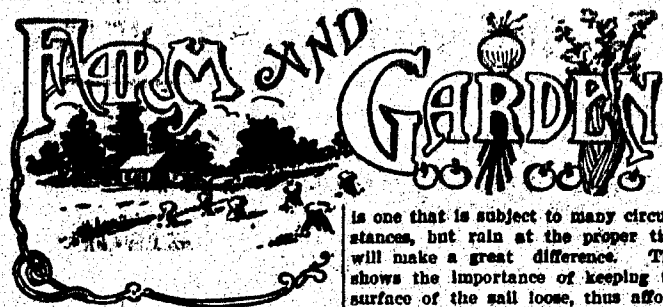
"He is madly infatuated with two beautiful girls and his wife knows it." "Poor, miserable, broken-hearted woman!" "Why poor, miserable and broken-hearted?" "Doesn't his love for the girls make her miserable?" "Of course not, the girls are their daughters."—Houston Post.

Ups and Downs.

Stub—All the world likes to see a man marry and settle down. Penn—Except in the case of foreign noblemen. Then their creditors like to see them marry rich American girls and settle up.

Intermittent Devotion.

Mrs. Passer—That's right, my boy, I'm glad to see you taking the baby for a walk. Do you do it often? Willie—No, mum, not very. I see it ain't every day dat she gets a nickel.



is one that is subject to many circumstances, but rain at the proper time will make a great difference. This shows the importance of keeping the surface of the soil loose, thus affording a mulch and preventing loss of moisture.

Cull Means for Pigs.

Regarding experiments in feeding cull beans to swine an authority states that the general conclusion from the investigation seems to be that cull beans, rightly used, may be a valuable factor in pig feeding, but that excessive amounts should not be fed, as beans have a tendency to produce soft pork.

Poultry Raising.

When the knack of poultry raising is once gained there is no more trouble connected with the business than there is in raising hogs. It is not a business that can be conducted without experience, but it is one that pays better for the money invested than anything else in the way of breeding.

Cattle Short, Meat Up.

The report comes from Chicago that dearth of shipments of the prime grade of cattle is responsible for the advance on meats, according to the packers. They assert that competition for the choice cuts is stronger now than before the financial panic. Beef, veal and pork have been soaring upward in price for a week, but with "dressed sheep" quoted at 13 cents a pound to the wholesaler, chicken is cheaper than lamb or mutton chops.

George Duddleston, a veteran wholesale dealer in the meat business in Chicago since 1870, says this is the first time sheep have been quoted at 13 cents. Dressed beef has advanced 31 cents. The latest jump in lamb and mutton was from 3 to 5 cents, and pork was increased 2 cents a pound. Veal is the only meat that has not increased.

Profit in Poultry.

One farmer down East, in order to find out where the leaks and where the gains were, kept an exact account with every department of his farm. He discovered that he was losing money on his beef cattle, that hogs just paid for themselves, that sheep were good if his lambs came early, and that the poultry made the largest per cent of profit of any feature of his farm. The result was that he quit fooling with beef and hogs and put more money and time into poultry. The increased prosperity on that farm was so marked that he wrote out for publication his experience.

Because a hen is small and a steer is big is a child's reason for having contempt for the former and respect for the latter, says Farmers' Voice. One of the biggest money makers in the world is the street car business, which depends entirely upon its income of 5-cent sales. A stick of chewing gum costs but a penny, yet just recently a syndicate was organized with over \$1,000,000 capital to make "trust chewing gum."

It will pay the farmer and his wife to consider the money they may be made in poultry if wisely directed. Organize the hen on a business basis; put up new, clean, airy quarters; get proper egg-making feeds; learn the value of cleanliness, light, warmth and sunshine in winter; get a good incubator and control your hatches so that you will have winter layers, broilers, etc., when they are most profitable. You will soon learn that for the money invested and labor required, the hen is the most economical and highly efficient converter of rough feeds into money you have ever tried.

Farm Profession.

It is well in the higher education that the candidates for all professions drink at the fountain of common knowledge. It is only after acquiring an education that the mind is broadened to choose a profession adapted to its innate taste and qualifications. It were better that the young man make a good lawyer or pharmacist than an indifferent farmer. The professions used to be recuperated from the sources of natural supply, which embrace natural qualifications inherited from national character. The fact that a boy is born on the farm does not necessarily determine him for an agriculturist, and education will bring out his latent talents and reveal to himself the profession to which he is best adapted.

The inhabitants of cities are made up of a population from all sources. The city-born boy may inherit the instinct of a farmer and find his greatest success in life in following his heredity. He wants to get back to nature and live the simple life, free from the strife and turmoil of a great city. He should be encouraged to follow his natural inclination and achieve the destiny for which he is qualified by nature.

While philosophy and general knowledge are taught in the public schools, the general curriculum should include a primary course in agriculture. A profession which includes nearly one-third of the population and produces more wealth than any other occupation should be exploited in the public schools. So indolently is agriculture associated with national prosperity in all governments of the world that the leading nations of Europe have added a primary course in agriculture to the common school curriculum. If it accomplishes as other good it will inspire attention, is the benefits of farm life as a vacation to many who are pre-eminently adapted to the profession. It gives every boy a chance to see the advantages of husbandry and an opportunity to decide for agriculture or some other profession. To one who is adapted to agriculture husbandry is the most exacting and independent of the professions, but to one with innate talents for some other vocation farming will prove a failure.—Goodell's Farmer.

BRAIN THE SOURCE OF YOUTH.

Maintain Its Activity and Preserve Suppleness of the Body.

Vital as is the physical side of conserving youth, however, its true fountain is in our brain. If we maintain activity of its cells it quickens the circulation of the blood, the vital organs, gives light to the eyes, preserves the suppleness of the body, removes to a distance illness, age, death itself, says Scribner's Magazine.

Remember the lesson of the bicycle, how the laboring man and the busy housekeeper, ready to drop from the day's work, would go for a spin and return, after an hour's exercise of those same weary leg muscles, rested. Body ache is often nothing but brain rest.

"He looks much older than he is," said Von Moltke of a fellow officer; "he has used his body more than his mind." Age was to the Frenchwoman of the salons no excuse for dullness. To the very last one must be pointed, animated, alert. Because an age has come when ordinarily the crust of custom begins to encase our free spirits is exactly the reason for keeping them elastic.

One of the most remarkable things in the career of Dr. Richard Storrs was that by far the greatest portion of that career was after he had passed the age of 50. The Duke of Marlborough began his career as a great commander in 1702, when he was 52 years old. Lord Lyndhurst on the eve of his eightieth birthday made a brilliant speech in Parliament. Sophocles wrote his masterpiece at 80. Goethe finished "Faust" in his eighty-second year. Alferi began Greek at 47 and at 64 had mastered it. Mrs. Plowz preserved her fine faculties, imagination and unexampled vivacity to the end. On her eightieth birthday she gave a great ball, concert and supper in the public rooms at Bath to over 200 persons and opened the ball herself.

Old Lady Grey painted beautifully, though she only began to be an artist when she was quite an old woman. She always went out sketching with thirty-nine articles, which one servant carried over at the door, another murmuring, "Here!" for each article, to make sure that nothing should be left behind.

Predicting by Bones.

Is it not strange that, although the Transvaal has been conquered by whites since 1890, the belief in Kaffir doctors and their wizarding has not died out? Nearly every old Kaffir has always with him a bag of bones—ankles and joints of animals. With these he pretends to be able to forecast the future. He throws the "bones," as they are called, and then reads out the omens. Should a white man wish to confer with the oracle he must throw the bones himself. I have known, says a Transvaal traveler, many whites who firmly believe in the ability of the Kaffir doctor to cure them from sundry ills, and I have been informed that in Rhodesia the Kaffir doctors save many whites from the ravages of the terrible fevers that rage there in addition to coping successfully with the toothache and other ills.

Financial Expedient.

Shoeblack—Shine, sir? Four pence? Passenger—No, thank you. Shoeblack—Two pence? Passenger—No. Shoeblack—For nothing, then? Passenger—All right, if you like. Shoeblack (after having finished one shoe)—It's six pence to clean the other, sir.—New Lokis.

Occasionally a man gets a little sympathy from his wife, but it always ends in a quarrel.

THE FIRST STERNWHEELER.



JONATHAN HULL'S STEAM TUG, SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED IN 1737.

In 1738 Jonathan Hull, yeoman, of Campton, Gloucestershire, patented a steam tug, which is said to have been tried on the Avon at Evesham in the following year. The tug had a single-acting steam cylinder, thirty inches in diameter, which in its inward stroke lifted a weight equal to one-half of its effective pull. The energy of this weight in its descent during the return stroke gave the engine a double action, and the reciprocating motion of the piston gave continuous rotation by a ratchet gear to a paddle wheel at the stern.—Illustrated London News.

ITALIAN CHEAP LIVING.

Railroad Laborers Able to Get Along on Less Than \$10 a Month.

That Italian laborers save more money at the same wages than any other European immigrants is a statement made in a report of the department of commerce and labor. The reason is easily found, says the New York Sun.

A great majority of the unskilled laborers in this country are employed in railroad construction and similar undertakings, which are usually carried on where there are no accommodations for boarding and lodging the men. The boarding camp thus becomes essential to the contracting company.

In the case of men of all nationalities except the Italians a fixed charge is made for the boarding and lodging of each man. The Italians, however, insist on buying and cooking their own food.

Investigation of the records of a contracting company employing many laborers of various nationalities in railroad construction showed that the actual cost to the company of groceries, provisions and payment for cooks, waiters, fuel, light, etc., at its boarding camp was 19 cents a meal, or \$3.00 a week for each man. The men were lodging, \$1.80 a month for board and lodging.

The Italians at the camps of the same company lived mostly on macaroni, sausage, cheese, sardines and bread, macaroni and bread being the staples and the others used very sparingly. The average monthly expense of each laborer was as follows: Twenty-five cents and one-half pound loaves of bread at 4 cents, \$2; thirty pounds of macaroni at 7 cents, \$2.10; sausage, sardines and cheese, \$1.50; hard, 30 cents.

Most of the Italians in addition to that amount spent an average of \$3 a month for beer, cheap cigars and tobacco, which with the expense of \$1 a month for shanty rent brought the total cost of living up to about \$10 a month.

What He Wanted to Say.

"Hello!" "Hello!" "Hello, confound you! What do you want?" "Is this 645?" "Of course! Why don't you go ahead and talk?" "Oh, you needn't get mad about nothing." "Well, my time's worth money! I can't stand here all day jabbering 'hello' to somebody!" "This is about the first time I ever used a telephone, and—" "Did you call me up just for practice?" "No, of course not." "Did you call me up to tell a funny story?" "No, I—"

"Well, why don't you go ahead then with your business?" "You don't give me a chance. As I was saying—" "There you go again! Say, how long are you going to keep me standing here?" "You can sit down if you want to!" "I'll sit down on you if this is supposed to be a joke! Who are you, sir?" "My name is Brown. I moved in directly opposite you a few weeks ago."

"Well, Brown, I'm sorry I have spoken so harshly to you, but I'm not feeling just up to the mark to-day. Hope you will pardon me." "Oh, certainly!" "What was it you wished to say to me?"

"Why, I wanted to tell you that your house is on fire."—Success Magazine.

Prospective Buyer—Heavens! It must be a terrible experience to run over a human being! Auto Demonstrator (smilingly)—Not with this make of car, my boy; it's equipped with the best shock absorber on the market.—Brooklyn Life.

Sawford Avalanche.

By F. H. SAWFORD, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year \$1.50
Six Months75
Three Months40

Published as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 30

TIME TO WAKE UP.

The editor of Farm and Fireside, the National Farm paper, is on a sure 'nuff campaign for good roads. Read what he says in one of the April numbers:

"Bad roads produce a waste and burden market conditions. These affect every person throughout the land, and are, therefore, not a local question. Road condition in Illinois, for example, influence the price of produce in New York. Shall the residents of the city continue to suffer indefinitely because the farmer cannot or will not build good roads and relieve the situation? From the farmer's viewpoint the task is an impossible one. Therefore he usually pockets his loss, swallows his pride and does not attempt the task. Great undertakings, the benefits of which are country wide, have proven too great for local solution, and such as well as will lesson waste, conserve energy, advance civilization and increase wealth are legitimate government functions.

"If it is so claimed that if the government took a hand in building the roads the people would become indifferent and lose interest, the answer is that under the plan proposed the government does not take a hand in building the roads, it only helps pay for a part of certain roads which the people build, and when the government wakes up, the people will wake up, too."

New Highway Law.

Brief Summary of Law Governing Commissioner and Overseer.

The voters do not seem to understand the new road law recently passed by the legislature. One new office is added, an overseer of highways who works under the highway commissioner who has charge of the roads of the entire township. All road taxes are paid in money.

We print below a brief summary of some of the important provisions of the act.

1. Each township, except where there are two geographical townships in one shall constitute but one road district.

2. At each spring election there shall be elected a highway commissioner and an overseer of highways, the salary of the former to be from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a day for time worked and that of the latter to be from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, the town board to determine the exact amount in each case.

3. The highways of townships are to be maintained by two funds; one to be known as the road repair tax assessable on all property outside of incorporated villages said tax not to exceed fifty cents on each \$100 assessed property.

4. The commissioner of highways of each township shall at the 1908 annual meeting thereafter submit a written report of road and bridge improvements for the preceding year and an estimate of what money should be raised for the following year for permanent improvements on roads and bridges and also the amount needed for the repair tax fund. The town board shall submit such report to the township meeting in April and this meeting shall determine the amount of money within the limits provided as they may deem necessary.

5. The highway improvement fund shall be expended by the highway commissioner under direction of the town board for permanent road and bridge improvement.

6. The road repair tax shall be expended for direct benefit of roads adjacent or near to the property taxed. But in case of surplus after repairs have been made then such surplus shall go for permanent improvements.

7. Before beginning work to improve permanently any road, such road shall be surveyed and profile thereof placed on file with town clerk.

Snow! Snow!

Tuesday morning gave us a snowstorm which melted as it fell, with mercury at 38°, but the following messages prove that we are in the favored section of the world. In the southern states, tornadoes and floods have caused immense damage.

St. Paul, Minn., April 27.—Street car service was delayed by a snowstorm here today.

Superior, Wis., April 27.—This city and vicinity today experienced one of the heaviest snowstorms of the year.

Denver, April 27.—The damage by frost the past two nights to the orchards in the Arkansas and Grand Valley and in the north fruit growing regions of Colorado is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Omaha, Neb., April 27.—The minimum temperature in Nebraska dropped to 29 last night accompanied in some parts of the state by a killing frost. Intermittent snow fell throughout the northern part of the state and continues today.

Bedalia, Mo., April 27.—There was a light fall of snow here and in the central part of Missouri early today.

The Man Who Comes to Stay

The world can easily spare the man who passes a moment here and there. To make a promise or form a plan, or to pluck some flower that may be fair; But the world has use for the man who gives.

His best for the joys that he wins away— The world with a welcoming cheer receives The determined man who has come to stay.

There are few rewards for the pioneer whose thoughts are only of sudden gains. Who camps for a day on the far frontier.

Then journeys backward across the plains; But wood and valley, plain and slope Yield their best to him who has blazed his way.

To the ocean on which he has set his hope. Who, having arrived, is there to stay.

—S. E. Kiser in Farm and Fireside.

Boost.

Our editorial of a few weeks ago on "Knockers" seems to have hit the bull's eye a good fair shot for from all sides have come words of commendation.

We hardly expected any comments from anyone except those whose jaw-working propensities put them in the class to whom we were alluding, and were, therefore, unprepared for the friendly words of praise that we received. Only one single criticism has been heard, and that from a man whom we would least expect.

It is generally conceded that nothing will ruin a town quicker than a gang of chronic croakers. It is also pretty generally conceded that nothing will raise a town out of its Rip Van Winkle lethargy and put in on a wide-awake booming basis, quicker than a lot of loyal citizens who are always boosting their home town.

One will put it on the bum. The other will put it on the boom. One will make a town of loafers, liars, dead-beats and backsliders, intent only of talking ill of everybody and everything.

The other will make it a town of wide awake, up to the minute hustlers intent on doing everybody and everything good and in the end helping themselves.

One will make it a town of fossilized old ladies, who have a notion that their Christian duty consists in acting as moral censor to the balance of the town. The other will make it a town of respected and honored ladies who are so busily occupied in setting a good example and in doing good for others whose disposition is so amiable and whose countenance is so sunny, that they never seem to grow old.

We have in mind just such a lady, who lives in the north end of town, whose kindly, motherly and joyous disposition is doing more to Christianize those with whom she comes in contact than a life time of twice on Sunday and Wednesday nights, practiced by another whom we have recently referred to.

Christianity, as any true Christian knows, does NOT consist in going to church four or five times a week, but solely and exclusively in DOING GOOD and living an exemplary Christian life. Church going is a help to Christians that will never be dispensed by any sane man, but by itself, will never make a true Christian. In fact it sometimes works just the opposite and turns out a despicable hypocrite.

So, if you desire to be happy yourself, if you want to be better men and women, if you want to put your foot down on the knockers, if you want to make better citizens of your children, if you want to improve your churches, your schools, your lodges and make the town a winner from every standpoint—then quit roasting your neighbors, quit knocking, put up your little hammer and go to BOOSTING. It will be a passport for almost every local ill.

Use your grit, your vim, your push and energy in the right direction and your town will be the beneficiary.

Promote harmony, cordiality, morality and honesty and a better and cleaner town will result. Speak well of the old town, advertise it, talk about it, help to improve it, elect good men to office, advertise in its paper, fire the croakers, the loafers, the liars, the dead-beats, the gossipers, the wranglers, the rag-chewers, the dirty black hearted hypocrites, the sidewalk spitters and the knockers. Let your object be the welfare, growth and promotion of your town and its people. Speak well of the public spirited men and be one of them yourself. Don't criticize those in charge of affairs for doing what you are perhaps to lazy or indifferent to do.

If you practice these things the old town would be a paradise—it would boom and you would prosper.

Will you BOOST or will you knock? We leave it to your own good judgment as to which is the better plan.

Modern Robin Hoods.

In England nothing has taken the place of the native game for archery. Perhaps the reason is that the old skill of wrist and eye is turned on to guns, and we have lost not a quality, but a purer exercise for it. Soon, it is to be hoped, Robin Hoods and Little John will be found making bulls with the Morris tube, instead of splitting woods with the arrow, over the villages of England.—Country Gentleman and Land and Water.

To The Citizens of Grayling.

You are cordially invited to attend an entertainment given under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, at the Opera House to-night. We have engaged the Old Southland Sextette a company of colored ladies and gentlemen, who are spoken very highly of, both in regard to character and their most high ability as singers. They will entertain us with such songs as Plantation songs, Negro Melodies, Camp Meeting songs, Negro Lullabies, also Choruses, Quartette Trios, Duets and Solos. They will also favor us with selection as, Steal away to Jesus, I have been listening all the night long. The reason we are having this in the Opera House is, account of not being able to accommodate the number that we expect out to hear these singers. Everybody come and let us have a full house, and carry away something that will make life more real, more earnest and the grave not its goal." Admission 15, 25 and 35c. Reserve seats on sale at the Central Drug Store. Children's tickets sold at door only. Come early and secure a good seat. Doors open at 7.30.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, May 3rd, 1908.
Preaching service at 10.30 a. m.
Sabbath School at 11.45 a. m.
Children's Service at 3 p. m.
Epworth League at 6 p. m.
Prayer service 7.00 p. m.
Prayer meeting Thursday at 7 p. m.
Bible study at the Parsonage Monday at 7.00 p. m.

Those desiring to unite with the church and were not present last Sabbath will be received Sunday morning. All are cordially invited.

E. G. JOHNSON, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath May 3rd, 1908.
Morning service, 10.30 a. m.
Sabbath School at 11.45 a. m.
Junior Endeavor, 3.00.
Y. P. C. E. meeting 6.00 p. m.
Evening service, 7.00 p. m. Subj: "In His Likeness." Illustrated by the life of a man, who from boyhood studied the noble face of a stone, and who at the age of 75 resembled this beautiful object that God created. We especially invite the young people of the town to attend our evening service.

All are welcome.

REV. W. B. MACGREGOR, Pastor.

Attention Sons of Veterans.

J. N. Ripley, of Fenton, Mich; the Division Commander, would like to correspond with any S. of V., or G. A. R., in the city, for the purpose of reinstating the old camp or to organize a new camp. Do not pass this notice by but some one answer it, as these Headquarters will certainly pay tribute to any one answering this if we are successful in organizing a local camp. We will not lay any communication aside, and if you write us, you certainly will get a reply and perhaps to your credit.

J. N. RIPLEY, Com. Mich. Div. S. of V.

Levels Locals.

Mr. and Mrs. Underhill returned Tuesday, from Mexico.

Mrs. Rosier went to West Branch, Tuesday.

Messrs. Papenbos and Saha have bought a horse, wagon and new harness.

J. W. Pluin is established on the Dyer farm, as tenant for N. C. Catfish.

Joe and Ben Kraus were calling on Dr. Underhill Wednesday.

Miss Margaret Husted is calling on her sister, Mrs. T. E. Douglas, and Mrs. C. Stellwagon.

Mrs. Dodd of Johannesburg, and Mrs. T. Walling, of Lovells were out for trout, Thursday, and caught 23 fine ones.

Mrs. Joseph Douglas returned Monday from the hospital, where she had an operation performed. She is feeling much better.

Miss R. DeFraspa and Mrs. Harrison were doing business at Johannesburg, Friday.

Jacob Trux is building a barn 40x60. He does not believe in stacking hay out on the farm. Good farmers raise plenty of feed as well as clover seed in this poor worthless country.

Elmer Bowman had a valuable horse last week.

Miss Etta Mark went to Johannesburg, Saturday.

Charlie Lee is doing some farming.

Frank Papenbos and August Saha will do some farming on Joe Simm's place in addition to clearing up their land. Messrs P and S are workers, and will not starve in this country.

DAN.

The real gift of sweet-pea culture is to keep the blossoms picked clean and not to allow a single seed pod to form; if it is allowed, then add to a further supply of flowers. The mission of all plant life is to reproduce its species, and thwarted in that by the removal of its blossoms, it will perianth repeat its efforts to produce seed. Once that is accomplished it rests, content, from its labor. Like the panny bed, the vines must be gone over every day and all withered blossoms removed; better still, pick every blossom as it opens are yet it has begun to wither. —The New Idea Women's Magazine for May.

Confidence

when eating, that your food is of highest wholesomeness—that it has nothing in it that can injure or distress you—makes the repast doubly comfortable and satisfactory. This supreme confidence you have when the food is raised with

Royal

Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

There can be no comforting confidence when eating alum baking powder food. Chemists say that more or less of the alum powder in unchanged alum or alum salts remains in the food.

WATCH!!

for the opening of the Star Entertainment or Moving Picture Show Every night in the week except Sunday, under a tent. It is both amusing and instructive. The program will be changed three times each week, with illustrated songs to accompany each change. The moves of each and every person, machine or animal on the curtain will be the same as real every day life, and will be of the latest happenings of the day. Come and see us. Price of admission, Adults 10, Children 5c.

Hart & Klunzinger

Proprietors.

DYNAMITE YOUR STUMPS

Ask your Dealer for

Ajax Dynamite

Best, quickest and best in the market. Branded with the percent of nitroglycerine, as required by law to prevent fraud and protect buyer. If not sold by your Dealer, write us and we will refer you to the nearest dealer. You will find our instructions which cannot fail to interest you.

AJAX DYNAMITE WORKS, - DAY CITY, MICH.

A Prescription For Constipation.

Eminent medical authorities agree that ninety per cent of their patients suffer from ailments due to clogged bowels (Constipation).

The bowels become clogged with impurities and body poisons, causing biliousness, colds, stomach troubles, headache, rheumatism, deranged liver and kidneys, etc.

A Tonic Laxative is prescribed in nearly every case. Those who need a laxative may use this prescription with the assurance that no harmful results will follow its use. It has been given to the Public in tablet form and is known as Iron-ox (Laxative Iron-ox Tablets) and are put up in aluminum pocket cases.

The formula is wrapped around the case. The action of each ingredient is explained, that you may understand why Laxative Iron-ox Tablets are the safest Laxative to use; they strengthen the bowels, aid digestion, and keep the liver and kidneys healthy and active. We have secured the selling agency for Laxative Iron-ox Tablets and recommend them to our customers.

A. M. LEWIS & CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

To the Musical Public of Grayling and vicinity!

Grinnell Brothers, of Bay City wish it understood that T. C. Simons is no longer in their employ in any capacity whatever. His place has been filled by Mr. H. F. Stucke, who will hereafter look after their firms' interests in this locality. Mr. Stucke is a young man of wide experience in the Piano and Organ business, and all orders intrusted to his care will be promptly and carefully executed. All communications for the firm should be addressed to Grinnell Bros' Music House, Bay City, Mich.

GRINNELL BROS.

Distorted Compliment.
"Every gratifying," said the young and spoiled novelist. "A gentleman wrote me that he took a copy of my last work to read during a railway journey, and as a reward for my journey, he had gone 20 miles beyond his destination." "Dear me," commented the young author's friend, "sleeping on trains is a bad habit!" —Bury Stories.

That Child of Yours

Is your boy or girl nervous and irritable, and do they complain of headaches or pain in and around the eyes, granulated lids or inflamed eyes?

If so it would be a wise thing to bring them in and let me give their eyes a thorough examination and I will guarantee that under no circumstances will I recommend glasses unless they are needed.

A great deal of pain and future suffering can be relieved and prevented by proper treatment and perfect fitting glasses.

I always use the retinoscope in a dark room with children so do not have to rely on unsatisfactory answers.

With me it is no guesswork but an exact science.

C. J. HATHAWAY, Graduate Optometrist.

Going Fishing?

It will interest you greatly to see what we have to offer fishermen.

We can please everybody, from the expert angler, who uses fancy jointed rod with patent reel, to the small boy who ties his line to the end of a birch pole. Come in and look over our great line of

Bamboo Poles, Split Rods, Steel Rods, Reels, Silk Lines, Cotton and Linen Lines; Spoon Hooks, Common Hooks, (All Sizes), Floats and Sinkers. . . . Prices within reach of all.

A. M. LEWIS & CO., DRUGGIST AND BOOKSELLERS.

Easter Past!

But you are still looking for dainty presents to give to your friends.

I cannot begin to give you a list of the many pretty and useful articles found in my store.

You will have to call and see for yourself.

Ask to see the.....

New Collar Pins. C. J. HATHAWAY, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

YATER'S Rheumatic & Neuralgia REMEDY

TRADE MARK JOHN M. YATER.

MADE FROM HERBS. Equally Good for Man or Beast. HELPS AND CURES.

First manufactured from March 24 to 26th, 1907. Cures Neuralgia in 20 minutes and Rheumatism in from one to twenty days; and Lame Back, Headache, Stomach Ache, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, Bee Stings, Fly Bites, Etc., in from ten to twenty minutes.

Put up and sold by JOHN M. YATER, (Box 92) Roscommon, Michigan. For sale at the Central Drug store.

1878. 1908.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Spring is Here!

So don't waste time, but get ready now.

Ladies' Lawn Shirt Waists, all the latest patterns, plain and fancy waives.

Ladies' Dress Skirts in Copenhagen Blue, Tobacco Brown, Navy Blue, and Black in Merry Widow Models. Prices \$2.25 to \$10.00.

White Goods everything that is new in washable fabrics, small and large checks, fancy weaves and stripes. All the best standard makes of Ginghams in every new style and weave.

Longline Silk in Brown, Blue and White, fancy and plain patterns the latest for Ladies' Waists at \$3 each. Men's dress suits in all the new patterns \$3 to \$20. Men's and Ladies' Tan and Gun Metal shoes and Oxfords at \$2.25 to \$3.50.

A. KRAUS & SON.



WANTED—A RIDER AGENT

Wanted a man who is a good rider, a good talker, and a good salesman. He should be able to sell our products in his own territory. We will pay him a good salary and a commission on his sales. If you are interested, please write to us at once.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, MAY 1, 1916.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Progress of Season Race in Base Ball League.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	7	2	.778
New York	6	4	.600
Pittsburgh	6	4	.600
Boston	5	5	.500

AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
Club	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	7	4	.636
New York	6	4	.600
Cleveland	5	5	.500
Boston	5	5	.500

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.			
Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Columbus	10	2	.833
Toledo	8	2	.800
Indianapolis	7	3	.700
Louisville	6	3	.667

WESTERN LEAGUE.			
Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Denver	10	3	.769
Omaha	7	3	.700
Sioux City	6	3	.667

JUDGE'S INTERIOR TOPSY TURVY

Doctors Find Organs of St. Louis Jurist in Strange Confusion.
Surgeons in Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore, during an autopsy on the body of Judge John E. McKeighon of St. Louis, were astonished to discover that instead of the internal organs being arranged in the usual way, they were scattered about in almost unbelievable ways. The judge's heart was turned in a position the reverse from normal, his kidneys were united by a ligament in the shape of a horseshoe, and the liver was upside down, with the gall bladder on top. Many of the smaller organs were a chaos of entangling cords and fatty substances. How Judge McKeighon lived with such a strange transposition of the organs puzzles surgeons. The judge lived to be 66 years old, and was considered one of the ablest lawyers of St. Louis.

\$750,000 BRIDGE IS DYNAMITED.

Unfinished Structure Partly Wrecked.
—Nonsensical Men Employed.
The new Bristol County steel bridge, which is to connect Fall River, Mass., and the town of Somerset across the Taunton River, was badly damaged by a mysterious explosion of dynamite. The bridge is being built for the county at a cost of \$750,000, and was to have been completed in two months. It is estimated that the loss to the contractors will reach \$150,000 by the explosion. Investigation showed that a charge of fifty pounds of dynamite was placed on the granite pier nearest the Fall River shore and fired by the use of a long fuse. The contractors, who began the work on the bridge a year or more ago, are Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins of Boston. They employ nonsensical workmen.

REFUSE BRITISH IMMIGRANTS.

Ill-Feeling Stirred Up Between Mother Country and Canada.
By the refusal of Canada to accept poor immigrants from London and other English cities, relations between the mother country and the colony are becoming strained. During the past few weeks the Canadian immigration commissioner in London refused to give his sanction for the emigration of hundreds of persons whom the church army proposed to send over. This policy has been rather severely criticized in England by those who believe that "Canada owes it to the empire" to take those who cannot find work at home.

Face Wealth's Symbol.

Mrs. Caroline Williams, 80 years old, whose picture is the original for the design on the silver dollar, has just been taken to the Home county (N. Y.) poorhouse. For years she has lived in a house owned by Jacob Berkelev in the town of Kirkwood. Mr. Berkelev gave her house and garden rent free and she supported herself by making rugs. Mr. Berkelev recently died, and she no longer had a home and was compelled to give up rug making.

Green Boats in Collision.

The American line steamship St. Paul, which left Southampton on her regular voyage bound for New York Saturday afternoon in a dense snowstorm, rammed and destroyed the British second-class cruiser *Gladiator* off the Isle of Wight. The first reports stated that from twenty to thirty of the *Gladiator's* crew had been drowned, but later intelligence reduced the number of casualties greatly.

Saves Women in Fire Dies Himself.

After rescuing several young women employees from the burning building of the Independent Telephone Company in Waco, Texas, R. M. Goode, a watchman, was suffocated when he re-entered the building to assist another to safety.

350 Lives Are Lost.

The final list shows forty-six towns to have been ruined by the Southern tornado, about 350 lives to have been lost, and 2,500 buildings to have been completely destroyed.

Annam Provinces Rebel.

The natives of the Central Annam provinces are reported to be in a state of rebellion against the local Mandarin, owing to the cruel practices of this official.

Canadian Hamlet Destroyed.

Thirty-one persons were killed and half of the picturesque little village of Notre Dame de Salabert, sixteen miles from Buckingham, Quebec, was covered by a landslide Sunday. Twenty houses were engulfed in the slide.

Convicted Wife Murderer Kills Self.

John J. Taylor, convicted of killing his wife at Coal Basin, Colo., and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary, cheated the court order by hanging himself in his cell at the county jail. He used a rope made of strips of his bedding.

Dies on Runaway Train.

Four Italian laborers were killed, two were fatally injured and eight others were less seriously hurt by the wrecking of a runaway train on the Aquila Lumber Company's log road near Williamsport, Pa. Twenty-five Italians were on the train when it ran away.

Nine Business Blocks Burn.

Nine business blocks were wiped out by fire in Richmond, Va. The loss is \$100,000. The blaze started in Sandusky's drug store, a two-story wooden block. It was checked at the Bellevue hotel, after destroying the structure.

172 DEAD IN STORMS. HAVOC IN 13 STATES

Tornadoes from Dakotas to Gulf Lay Farms Waste and Injure 460.

SOUTH BEARS THE BRUNT.

Many Towns in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana Destroyed, with Big Death Lists.

A hundred and seventy-two persons are believed to have been killed and 460 injured, many fatally, in a tornado which Friday swept thirteen States of the Union from the Dakotas to the Gulf of Mexico, leaving a trail of destroyed villages, ruined farms, devastated countryside and bereaved households.

The full weight of the storm fell on the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, where many small towns were badly damaged. Before bursting on that part of the country the tornado traversed North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Oklahoma.

Where Lives Were Lost.

The following is a summary of the damage reported:

Killed.	Injured.
Natchez, Miss., district....	128
Amite, La., district....	45
Dora, Ala., district....	75
Warrior, Ala., district....	2
Vidalia, La., district....	5
Richland, La., district....	4
Albertville, La., district....	30
Columbus, Miss., district....	1
Lamora, La., district....	1
Deport, Texas, district....	1
Nebraska, district....	14
Walla, Miss., district....	1
White Station, Tenn., district....	2
Baxter, Miss., district....	8
Shawnee, Okla., district....	5
St. Louis, Mo., district....	8
Alton, Ill., district....	1
Clinton, Iowa, district....	2
Lakota, N. D., district....	1
Unidentified Ala. town, district....	3
Winchester, Miss., district....	2

Total.....172 460

In the vicinity of Natchez, Miss., sixty-four persons were killed and 120 injured. Hundreds of houses were destroyed. The tornado plowed through the counties of Adams, Jefferson and Claiborne, Mississippi, for a distance of fifty miles, leveling every building which came in its way. Its path was a thousand feet wide. The town of Vidalia, across the river in Louisiana, was badly damaged. Many injured persons have been taken to the hospital at Natchez.

In Louisiana it is estimated that a score of small towns were destroyed or partially wrecked. They include Amite City, Arcadia and Independence, Belle Grove, Mott, Lorman, Pine Ridge, Quintana Landing, Fairchild's Creek, Purvis and Lumberton, Miss. are reported seriously damaged by the storm. Amite, a small town in southeastern Louisiana, was almost destroyed. The dead are estimated at forty-five and the injured at seventy-five.

At McLean, Miss., eight are reported to have been killed; at Quintana Landing, eleven were killed; at Purvis Landing, Miss., twelve were victims of the storm, and reports from one to five deaths come from many towns scattered over the storm-swept area.

The cyclone struck Dora, Ala., known also as Burgin, a mining town on the Frisco, thirty-five miles from Birmingham, Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Five persons were killed. Many cars standing on the siding were blown off the track and smashed to pieces. Reports state that the storm struck Albertville, Ala., at 4 o'clock and destroyed almost all the northern part of the town. Winchester, Miss., a small town, is reported wiped out, though only two persons are known to have been killed.

The tornado destroyed the eastern portion of Deport, a town twenty miles southeast of Paris, Texas, killing W. R. Isbell, a druggist, and injuring several others. Practically all the residences on the east side of town were destroyed, at least twenty-five or thirty being scattered over the country in fragments. The path of the storm was several hundred yards wide. Oak Grove, a town east of Clarksville, on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, is reported almost destroyed, many houses being demolished.

Reports from Flandreau, S. D., say that a severe storm swept that place, demolishing many buildings. Losses aggregating \$20,000 resulted from the tornado at Valley Springs, near Sioux Falls. Although twenty-two buildings were destroyed there was no loss of life. The Methodist Episcopal Church was completely demolished.

From Lakota, N. D., comes news that Neil, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Heilmann, was playing near the edge of the slough a short distance from his home when a terrific wind picked the little fellow up and blew him into the water. He was drowned.

The gale blew down on Iron smoke-stack back of the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, injuring two employees and did some damage in different parts of the city.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. Fritz Schell is seeking divorce from her husband, Baron Frederick von Bardleben.

Work has been resumed with full force at the mines on the Mesaba range, but no shipping is expected before June 1.

Willie Edouin, the English actor, is dead in London. He had been in failing health since his return from the United States.

After having been closed for three months the plant of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company at Gadsden, Ala., has been put in blast.

COSTLY AND HANDSOME BUILDINGS BURNED IN THE DISASTROUS \$10,000,000 FIRE WHICH SWEEPED THE CITY OF CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.



CHLSEA SQUARE.

IN FIRE-SWEEPED CHELSEA.

Belief Measures on a Great Scale Are Being Successfully Carried Out.

System and order have succeeded chaos in fire-swept Chelsea, Mass. Relief committees have now an almost perfect organization. Nearly 10,000 persons are homeless and destitute and providing shelter and food for these is a difficult problem. From all parts of the State of Massachusetts money, clothes and provisions have poured into the stricken city. It is estimated that fully \$500,000 will be subscribed for the relief of the sufferers. Already 11 bodies have been recovered amidst the ruins of the burned city and it is feared that this number will be greatly increased as the work of clearing away the debris goes forward. The flames swept over the doomed city with such rapidity that many persons were barely able to escape with their lives. The fleeing residents could not even save their household effects. Some people removed their possessions from their homes in the burning district to another section of the city to have them burned later when the flames swept entirely across the town.

POLITICS and POLITICIANS

The convention of South Dakota Republicans voted to instruct its delegates to support Taft in the national convention.

In St. Paul the Bryan Democrats claim that Johnson men have tried to exclude them from the caucus and they will hold separate caucuses of their own.

Secretary Taft, upon reaching Cincinnati for a rest among old friends after his trip West, expressed the belief that "woman suffrage will come eventually."

In passing through Nebraska on his way to Kansas, Gov. Johnson declared that W. J. Bryan has passed the zenith of his popularity and joined the "has-beens."

Secretary Taft made a clean sweep of the Minnesota county convention. Even in Hennepin, claimed as a La Follette stronghold, the convention instructed for Taft.

In New York Frank Duffy, an election district captain who was convicted of having assisted thirty men to register falsely at the last election in the Seventeenth Assembly District, was sentenced

to not less than two years and three months in prison.

The Democratic convention at Manila defeated by one vote a resolution condemning the Taft administration of the islands and then endorsed Bryan for the presidency.

After two days of hard fighting the New York Democratic convention refused to endorse W. J. Bryan, but drove Senator Patrick McCarron and his Bryanites from their seats and elected an unopposed delegate.

Organs of the Socialist party throughout the country are reprinting the recent editorial from the Washington Post approving the statement made by John S. Wise of Virginia that American politics is now chaotic, and that nobody knows what a Democrat or a Republican is.

Gov. Johnson gave his presidential bonus some personal attention on his way to and from the dedication of the Minnesota monument on Shiloh battlefield. Besides his Shiloh speech, he delivered an address at Louisville and informal talks at Chicago, Indianapolis and other cities en route.

The Illinois Democratic convention instructed the fifty-eight delegates to the Denver convention—eight at large with half a vote each—to vote for William Jennings Bryan, and "to use all honorable means to secure his nomination."

A "personal liberty" plank was put into the platform after a spirited two-hour fight in the resolutions committee. The platform instructs for Bryan and severely arraigns Gov. Deane's administration as a "compound of extravagance and favoritism" and "heartless treatment" of State wards. It charges Republicans with being in league with "rich tax dodgers" and the "looting of public funds by favored contractors."

Rev. O. D. Elliott, an ex-Methodist preacher and editor of the Iowa Prohibitionist, will be a candidate for the Prohibition nomination of Governor of Iowa at the primaries to be held on June 2.

The South Dakota Democratic State convention elected eight delegates to the national convention and instructed them to vote for William Jennings Bryan for the presidential nomination.

After W. J. Bryan had delivered an address in Lansing, the Michigan Democratic committee refused to endorse him for President, and he left the city, declaring that money was being used against him.

Blood Oath of Night Riders.
The hearing of three alleged members of the Kentucky "night riders" Ellis, Duncan and Thompson, at Murray, Ky., revealed the fact that the secret organization of tobacco growers had exacted a blood oath from its members. The three accused men were identified by several witnesses who had met with ill treatment by a band of the riders.

On the night before the contemplated raid, however, the Calloway County gang held a meeting and decided that it would be better to defer their assault for a few nights or weeks. Judge Wells had learned of their plans and had prepared to give the raiders a warm reception. A squad of seventy heavily armed men were guarding the town and they had placed a gatling gun so that it could sweep the streets in all directions. The would-be raiders realized that any attempt to burn Murray would result in death to perhaps scores of them. Messengers were dispatched to the Tripp County leaders, and it required a great deal of persuasion to deter them from making the raid regardless of consequences.

Now that so many men have been arrested and the names of scores of others are in possession of the courts, it is believed that night riding in Kentucky is a thing of the past.

Fire in the big Franklin building in Murray street, New York, caused a loss of \$75,000. The Dauchy & Co. Advertising Agency on the sixth floor lost all its records and files.

Soll Silverstein, the New York bomb thrower, lying at death's door, says he made the bomb which exploded in his hands at the big meeting of unemployed men from a brass knob from the top of a bedstead.

Mrs. Sadie Collette, aged 24 years, a patient at St. Mary's Infirmary, St. Louis, flung herself out of a fourth-story window, but escaped with a severed arm and a few bruises.

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TAXATION OF TIMBER PROBLEM OF STATES

Exhaustive Study to Be Made by New Hampshire, Aided by National Bureau.

FOREST GROWTH IS INVOLVED.

Whereas Maine Would Place Burden on Wild Lands, New York Would Exempt Them.

Washington correspondence:

Exhaustive study of the forest taxation problem as presented by the actual workings of existing laws is to be attempted for the first time by the New Hampshire forestry commission in co-operation with the United States forest service. The study will take in the many questions of forest land taxation and the protection of New Hampshire forests from fire. J. H. Foster of the forest service has been sent from Washington to make the investigations on the ground.

Because of its thoroughness, New Hampshire's study is sure to be followed with great interest by New York, Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania and other States which find the tax problem a serious check to forest preservation. Mr. Foster will find out by painstaking inquiry in different parts of the State and among all classes of citizens how the laws are administered, how they are regarded and what their effect is on the lumber industry and on forest preservation. The result will be to provide New Hampshire with a better basis for revising its system of taxing forest lands than any State has ever had, if changes in the present laws are found to be needed.

Taxation of timber land is regarded by officers of the forest service as one of the most important matters up for discussion. They believe that upon the right settlement of this question depends largely the rapidly with which private owners adopt forestry. Agitation for a change is taking place along two directly opposite lines—for an increase in the amount of taxes to be paid by wild lands on the one hand, and on the other for laws which will partly or wholly exempt from taxation reforested lands, or defer the collection of taxes on the forest crop until it is harvested.

Those who urge increasing the tax believe this class of property does not pay its just share. Those who advocate laws to lighten the weight of taxation on forest lands in one way or another maintain that the public welfare is promoted by the preservation of forests, and that the more heavily they are taxed the more nearly certain it is that they will be wiped out or will lose most of their value through destructive lumbering.

In Maine and New York proposed changes in existing laws are under discussion. In Maine a tax commission appointed by the last legislature is about to hold public hearings, and the report is that it will be asked to recommend a plan whereby wild lands may be taxed on the same basis as municipal property, or about 2 per cent annually. In the New York legislature a bill has been introduced which would tax timber land managed with the approval of the forest, fish and game commission at a rate not higher than that for barren in the same tax district, with an additional tax of 3 per cent on the stumpage value of the timber when it is cut.

In Maine the value of standing timber would be regarded as a part of the value of the land, and the owner would pay a rising tax as his cuts timber grows more valuable, until he cuts it. In the New York bill the timber is regarded as a growing crop, which, like other growing crops, should be exempt until it is harvested. The New York bill seeks to encourage forestry as a means of increasing the wealth of the State; the Maine plan would discourage it.

The New Hampshire study has been undertaken in the belief that it will help solve what is undeniably a knotty problem. A forest taxation law which is both wise and practical is by no means easy to frame.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Louis Sherry, the New York restaurateur, is being sued by his wife for separation.

Fire in Lynchburg, Va., destroyed three tobacco factories operated by T. P. Cunningham. The estimated loss is \$200,000.

It is reported from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, that President Roosevelt will visit that country at the close of his term of office.

Owing to financial conditions Miss Helen Gould has closed two of her charities, Woody Crest and the Lyndhurst Club.

Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has been suffering from ptomaine poisoning at Seattle. His case is not serious.

Announcement was made in New York that Miss Edna Goodrich, for three years leading woman with N. C. Goodwin, is to be married June 10 to James F. McMillan, a mining operator of Nevada.

Charles Dalmores, the French tenor of the Manhattan opera house, New York, has been served with papers in a suit brought against him by the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company for damages for breach of contract.

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COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO:

It. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade in the Chicago district says:

"Business activity, while recovering slowly, is seen to be upon a steadier basis. Liquidation remains but causes less apprehension as to results, and the commercial defaults, although yet seemingly numerous, include none of conspicuous influence upon credits. Lower cost of accommodation is accompanied by a heavier movement of money and preparations indicate prompt settlements of the day interest payments, a considerable portion of which will rest here. A very satisfactory volume appears in the distribution of general merchandise, and interior buyers only make few inquiries for reassessment, but also place liberal advance orders for fall and winter lines."

"Railroad traffic returns suffer from a limited marketing of crops and restricted shipments from the factories. Weakness in pig iron discourages large buyers, and ore supplies carried over show an unusual surplus, which may be slow of reduction, unless additional furnaces resume. Factory work in the iron branches runs more steadily, especially in machinery, heavy hardware and farm implements, but the forces and foundries have little forward work and resumption of normal operations is not yet discerned."

"Restriction yet appears in wood working branches, but not so severe as a month ago, there being more activity in furniture and boxmaking, while planing mills obtain increasing orders from the extension of building enterprises."

"Merchandise collection throughout the year by States exhibit more promptness with the growing ease in money. Farm advances are uniformly good as to progress in spring work and condition of winter wheat."

"Failures reported in the Chicago district number 34, against 21 last week and 10 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 10, against 6 last week and 7 in 1907."

NEW YORK.

Improved weather conditions and excellent crop reports throughout the greater part of the country, coupled with the favorable construction put upon recent financial developments, have made for the growth of a better feeling as regards the outlook, but the actual effect upon distributive trade and industry is as yet of the slightest. Some gain is reported in a few sections, notably the South and central West, in retail trade, but at the South retail business is slower. Eastern is a rather quieter, and Easter trade as a whole was not up to expectations. Some enlargements in filling-in orders by jobbers is noted, and a few western points report slightly more buying for fall delivery, but hesitancy and conservatism rule operations to an extent not approached in recent years. Textiles are very much depressed, though weather and crop reports are encouraging of hope for the future and short time is well-nigh universal, North and South. The shoe trade reports more orders, especially at leading western markets, but business is hardly up to expectations.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending April 23 number 234, against 261 last week, 137 in the like week of 1907, 177 in 1906, 193 in 1905 and 197 in 1904. Canadian failures for the week number 24, against 29 last week and 23 in this week a year ago.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.25; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$7.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 1.07 to 1.08; corn, No. 2, 65c to 67c; oats, standard, 57c to 62c; rye, No. 2, 71c to 80c; hay, timothy, \$9.50 to \$10.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$13.00; butter, choice creamery, \$21c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 65c to 77c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$7.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 65c to 67c; oats, No. 2, 57c to 62c; rye, No. 2,

Michigan State News

FRIGHTENED BY FROST.

Cold Hits Peach Belt—Horticulturists Cry the Growers.

Retrenchment, spelled with a big R, is the new policy in the peach belt as a result of the other night's sudden drop in temperature. Every spring Michigan peach growers begin anticipating their summer's crop. As the season progresses without a cold snap, owners of orchards begin to send for automobiles and plans catalogues. Every season the cold snap comes, and the catalogues are used to kindle the fires necessitated by the unusual temperature. The recent cold weather is much the same as that of other springs, and, when the growers have recovered from their fears, the trees will bloom and the peaches will ripen as they always do. Next fall, it is anticipated, there will be the usual number of new autos tooting up and down the highways, and the customary number of new planes upon which family hopefuls are pounding out the scale.

ASKS HUSBAND'S RETURN.

Couple Are Reunited After Year's Estrangement.

"Mother, send for Marion," cried Mrs. Marion Mason as she lay on her death bed in Owosso. Estranged a year ago, nursing in anger, the man responded to the appeal that reached him in Detroit and came. In that year Mason had not looked upon the face of his wife. Three weeks ago the young woman was attacked by spinal meningitis. As she faltered and realized that death was near, the old love returned and in her agony Mrs. Mason pleaded with her mother to send for the man whose name she bore. Mason came on the first train. The meeting that occurred in the street between the two was forgotten. The disease had taken a firm hold on the young woman. Mason stayed constantly by the bedside until death ended his vigil.

HIGH SCHOOL IS BURNED.

Loss at Cornum is \$30,000, with \$25,000 Insurance.

Fire early the other morning destroyed the high school in Cornum, causing a loss of \$30,000. The insurance is \$25,000. The flames are thought to have started in the chemical laboratory. A special meeting of the school board was held the same afternoon and a lease taken on the old Commercial hotel. This and several other buildings will be used the rest of the school year. A committee was appointed to confer with architects relative to plans for a new high school. One of the most serious losses in connection with the fire was that of the city library in which were many rare books.

RETURNS GOOD FOR EVIL.

Disowned by Brother He Leaves Him \$2,000.

"I'll bury him when he dies. He's nothing to me now." Two months ago John Wilson, a prosperous farmer of Lambton township, is alleged to have made the foregoing remark when asked if he would care for his brother, August Wilson, who was about to be sent to the poorhouse. A dispatch from the poorhouse the other day announced the sudden death of August Wilson and a search of his effects revealed an insurance policy for \$2,000 with John Wilson named as beneficiary. The money will be given to the man who, it is alleged, disowned his brother.

MAY SWING TOWARD DEYS.

Muskegon Aroused Over Sale of Liquor to Boys.

The arrest of Gus Keene, charged with selling liquor to minors, will, it is believed, start a wave of prohibition sentiment throughout Muskegon city and county. Keene is alleged to have sold to five boys, all under 17 years old, and their parents swear the boys had to crawl home on hands and knees. Keene also faces another charge of illegal liquor traffic.

WATER DRAUGHT KILLS CHILD.

Girl Chokes While Drinking from a Faucet.

Death in one of its most peculiar forms occurred to 3-year-old Ella Gusterson at the home of her parents in Norway. The child went to the hydrant for a drink. She put her lips to the faucet to quaff the water. The parents found the child in this position later, but could not release her. A physician was summoned and on his arrival he discovered that the child had succumbed by either drowning or choking.

Upholds Tax Sale Law.

In deciding the case of John M. Longyear vs. William Toolan and Alexander McMillan against Longyear, the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the Michigan law authorizing the sale of property to pay delinquent taxes. Toolan and McMillan laid claim to a certain tract of land in Clinton county under such a sale and were antagonized by Longyear, who contended that the sale was contrary to the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution in that it authorized the taking of property without due process.

Judge Discharges Dibble.

Henry J. Dibble, charged with perjury in the Grange conspiracy case of a year ago in Allegan, was discharged by Judge Clarence W. Sessions of Muskegon, when it became known that he had been promised immunity for his testimony.

Children Alone, House Burns.

While two small children were alone in the house, fire completely destroyed the home of George Kruse near Muskegon Heights. The loss on house and contents is \$1,000, with no insurance.

Flames Again Visit Cornum.

Cornum was visited by another disastrous fire when the Valley mills, near the city, burned with a loss of \$20,000. The fire is thought to have started in the engine room. The mill was operated by water power.

Was a Disgraced Society.

Gus Long, a householder in the town of Mrs. Bessie Gilbert in Detroit, was found dead in Mrs. Gilbert's room, lying across her body as she lay dying on the floor. Both had bullet wounds in the head. It is supposed Long shot the woman and then committed suicide.

GIM, DIES IN FLAMES.

Child Abuses Crawls Under Bed, Setting House Afire.

Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Bertucci lost their 3-year-old daughter with their house and its contents in Haldwin, by fire. The mother had gone to a neighbor's, leaving the little girl, who was crippled, a 3-week-old baby and three other children in the house. According to the story of one of the other children, a handkerchief which the little girl was drying at the stove caught fire, the blaze communicating to her clothing. Throwing the handkerchief against the wall, the child crawled under a bed as was her custom when doing anything wrong. The walls were covered with building paper, which quickly ignited and when the mother returned the house was in flames. In endeavoring to drag the burning child from her hiding place, Mrs. Bertucci's clothing also caught fire and she was only saved by a neighbor's tearing her clothing from her and pushing her from the house. Her face and hair were burned severely. The little one's face, when the body was recovered, was charred and the limbs burned away. The other children were saved.

BORN, A DRY VILLAGE.

No Property for Saloon Trade Can Be Bought or Leased in Grinn.

That no intoxicating liquor for use as a beverage shall be sold on the premises is an important condition precedent to the transfer to any purchaser of lots in the new town of Grinn. This village is the model municipality which the Cleveland Iron Company is establishing in the Swanzy mining district of southern Marquette county. The town will not be absolutely "dry," the establishment of a single saloon on leased ground is to be permitted, but the sale of intoxicants is to be hedged in with such restrictions as to put the liquor business on a plane of actual dignity. The State laws governing the conduct of bar-rooms will be rigidly enforced and in addition there will be strict local regulations that must be lived up to.

PLAN TO STOP STRIKES.

Miners Agree on \$3 a Day Fine for Men Who Violate Pact.

The miners and operators of Michigan closed their joint conference in Bay City, having completed the agreement on the scale for the ensuing year. The conference was the longest held since coal was mined in this State because of the large number of resolutions on minor points introduced by both sides. It is also the first conference that agreed upon running the mines after the expiration of the scale year. The new scale is practically the same as last year's, wages being unchanged and working conditions being bettered slightly from the miner's point of view.

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING MEN.

Captain of Port Huron Ferryboat Is Placed in Jail.

The Point Edward ferryboat was seized on the American side at Port Huron and her captain, Joseph Glass, was lodged in jail on the charge of illegally importing Hungarians, Poles, Germans and other foreigners into the United States. The boat was tied up at North Port Huron by direction of the United States immigration officials.

ALL OVER THE STATE.

E. J. E. Gross and Jacob Dietzel have purchased the shoe business of William April, in Ann Arbor.

Convicted of cutting out a horse's tongue, Max Minney was denied a new trial by Judge Coolidge in St. Joseph.

John Cochran of Honor, who made \$80,000 by judicious investments, is dead, a town charge. He lost his money disastrously.

Stephen A. Clink, a prominent Muskegon politician and attorney, and Miss Lena Haan, his secretary for years, have been married.

Two lads fishing in St. Joseph river solved the disappearance of Charles Carlson, missing for several weeks, by pulling his body from the stream.

F. J. Drayner and William Walcott of Michigan were killed in a collision when the automobile which they were driving was struck by a Michigan Central passenger train.

Union City schools have been placed on the list of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Union City is the smallest town with its public schools on this list.

Mrs. Nathaniel A. Barney, a lifelong resident of Michigan, prominent in Muskegon charitable circles and well known to the traveling public for years as one of the heads of the Occidental hotel, is dead after 40 years' residence in Muskegon.

Henry Heibel, alias Frank Fields, of Toledo, Ohio, who was convicted in Circuit Court, charged with entering Joseph Goldberger's clothing store in Monroe, was sentenced to from one to seven years in Jackson prison. The shorter term was recommended.

Elna Ero, a 10-year-old Finnish girl, is a prisoner in the county jail in Houghton, arrested by Sheriff Beck on a charge of infanticide. The finding of the body of an infant beneath the ruins of a deserted Finnish bath house at Oskari led to her arrest.

Believed to be penniless, but found to be the possessor of a bank account aggregating \$5,000, is the condition of Mrs. Alice Eitel, an aged resident of Houghton, who has been brought to light by the appointment of her nephew, Joseph Geiselman, as guardian. The aged woman is incapable of attending to business affairs.

Joseph Allen, a Bay City fisherman, unable to obtain liquor at any of the saloons because his wife had visited them and closed the lid on him, concluded life wasn't worth living and tried to shuffle off by swallowing acid or ammonia. He did not take enough and will recover.

Two unknown men attempted to crack a safe in the postoffice at Rudyard, and were discovered just as they were ready to blow off the door and fled. They took all the stamps in the office. Several arrests of suspects were made, but the officers do not think they have the right men.

Attorney General Bird, filed suit at Lansing against the five bonding companies that furnished surety for State Treasurer Frank P. Glazier. The official had deposited \$844,000 of the State's funds in the Chelsea Savings bank, which closed its doors and is in the hands of a receiver.

A team he bought a week before and thought to be a beauty caused the death of George Kern of Platte township, Benzie county. He was driving a load of wood and the horses ran away, tipping over the load and crushing Kern to death. It is said that the horses were known as runaway.

OPENING OF THE BASEBALL SEASON.



DEATH OF FAMOUS BRITON.

Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal Leader, Succumbs to Lingering Illness.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who retired recently from the British premiership, died Wednesday at his official residence in London. The death of Sir Henry after a lingering illness did not come as a surprise.

From the beginning of the present session of parliament Sir Henry had been suffering ill health, and after the opening day, he practically had not been able to attend the sessions at all. Chancellor Asquith acting as premier in his absence. He was seriously stricken after a big political meeting held at Bristol on Nov. 13, and he was



SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

obliged to give up his plans for a series of political speeches that he intended to make.

Few invalids have been the object of so much solicitude and attention as was bestowed upon Sir Henry, there having been a constant stream of callers at his Downing street residence, including King Edward, who visited him on two occasions; Queen Alexandra, and the dowager empress of Russia, the prince and princess of Wales and many diplomats and men prominent in public life.

On his resignation, April 5, the representatives of all parties united in paying tribute to his ability and strong character. Mr. Asquith said of him: "In the annals of our history there is no man who after long years spent in the thick of public contention has ever laid down the highest office under the crown more universally and deservedly beloved."

Mr. Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, said that in Campbell-Bannerman's disappearance Ireland suffered a loss second only to the loss caused by the retirement of Gladstone. "There is not an Irish Nationalist in any part of the world," said Mr. Redmond, "who will not deeply deplore that this consistent, brave, honorable friend of Ireland has been taken from the arena of public life."

Can Not Export Jersey Water.

The United States Supreme Court has upheld the New Jersey law prohibiting the exportation of water from the State by pipes, the appeal from that law having been made by a water company which had contracted to deliver a large quantity daily to one part of New York City. The company insisted that the law impaired the contract and therefore was unconstitutional.

To Elevate the Legal Profession.

The Committee on Code of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association has formulated in the preliminary draft of about seventy canons of professional ethics relating to the duty of the lawyer in relation to the profession to the public, to the client and to the judiciary.

Frederick MacMonnies has been selected to prepare a model for the statue of Edwin Booth which will be erected by the Players' Club of New York in Grandmeyer Park in that city. The memorial will cost \$25,000.

The annual convention of the Millers' National Association met in Chicago. The most important matter before the meeting was the introduction of Canadian wheat into this country without duty, in order that it may be utilized by American labor. The millers are anxious for legislation along this line.

Frank Sprague walked down the street in Davis City, Pa., and saw his sister heart riding in a carriage with another man. He spoke pleasantly to the couple and passed on, but before he had gone twenty-five feet he drew a revolver and shot himself dead.

FORTUNE FOR LABORER.

Because Thirty-Five Years Before He Saved Benefactor's Life.

To have saved the life of a fellow emigrant in a wreck in 1873 and thirty-five years later to have read in a newspaper plastered upon the wall of a homestead shack an advertisement which led to his becoming the recipient of a fortune of \$375,000 is the luck of Peter Andersen, a farm hand, who resides near White Bluffs, Wash. Andersen received a check for \$5,000 to enable him to proceed to New York to carry out the final legal formalities necessary in the transfer of the fortune.

Andersen left Denmark in 1873 upon the ship W. J. Gottry. Off the coast of Newfoundland the Gottry was wrecked. Andersen supported Peter Knudsen, a fellow passenger, until they crawled upon a piece of driftwood. Later they were tossed upon the deserted Newfoundland beach. After terrible privations the two men reached New York City, where they separated. Knudsen made \$1,000,000 in the glove business in New Jersey.

Emma Goldman Not Barred Out.

When the woman leader of American anarchists, Emma Goldman, returned from a brief trip to Canada, where she went to address striking workmen, an effort was made by the American frontier authorities questioning her right to re-enter this country, and it was supposed that the action was inspired from Washington, in view of the current federal activities against those of her cult. She submitted papers showing that she had married J. E. Keersner, an American citizen, and with this explanation she was admitted.

Alexander Berkman, the New York anarchist and comrade of Miss Goldman, was released from custody of the local police in connection with the Valois Square bomb throwing. Silverstein, the man who was injured in trying to throw the bomb at the police, still lingered between life and death at the hospital and is said to have told the police how he made the bomb and intended to get revenge upon the police, who had clubbed him.

The national baseball commission has taken Frank Campbell from Winnipeg and awarded him to Chicago.

The national baseball commission proposes that players who played in the California State League during the winter be fined \$100 each, as the California league is an outlaw.

In a fight at Dublin, Tommy Burns, the American heavyweight champion, knocked Jack Roche, the Irish champion, out of the ring in one minute and thirty-eight seconds.

George Hackenschmidt would like to regain his wrestling title, but he will not attempt it in a Chicago ring. This was the statement the thoroughly tamed "lion" made as he boarded the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to return to Europe. "Hack" claims he was not fairly treated in his match with Gotch. Experts who witnessed the match say "Hack" had not the endurance to wrestle under American rules. His limit is 20 minutes to a bout.

The wedding out process in the Ames baseball squad has begun. The team will be weak behind the bat, as there are no first class batsmen as yet in the running. Better, the best man in the position, is needed at first, and will be kept there if possible.

Prof. E. D. Angell, assistant professor of physical training in the University of Wisconsin, coach of the basket ball and track teams, has accepted the position of director of athletics at the Oregon State Agricultural college at Corvallis, Oregon. He will leave Wisconsin at the end of the present school year.

The remnant of the Ames track squad is developing into a bunch of good men under the training of Jack Watson, and he still has hopes of making some one hurry in the State and Missouri valley meets. The loss of Hubbard cannot be made up as he was the product of three years' training.

The faculty of the University of Wisconsin, by an overwhelming vote, decided not to increase the number of football games next fall from five to six. As a result Wisconsin will next fall play Chicago, Minnesota, Indiana and Lawrence universities and Marquette college of Milwaukee.



THE NARROW WAY.

By Rev. Harris J. Harrington.

"Enter in by the narrow gate, for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many are they that enter thereby. For narrow is the gate and straitened the way that leadeth unto life and few are they that find it."—Mat. vii, 13.

The self-constituted saints have spoiled a great deal of scripture. They have twisted this plain statement until it has been made to mean that the best evidence of religion is a cramped heart and a starved intellect. Men who have been so singular that even saints who lived with them soon became sinners have taken their uniqueness as proof of their holiness. And churches have narrowed their creeds and shriveled their sympathies in order to prove their conformity to the Lord's supposed precepts by their contradiction of His known practice.

But the plain, thoughtful man of the world knows that Jesus never made a more accurate statement of every day fact than this. He is not speaking of a church or of religion as a specialty in life; he is talking simply about living and the two ways that men live.

Is it not a fact that there is entrance and room for every one who drifts into the way of deterioration? Are not the crowded ways the ways where the failures walk? Are not the narrow, difficult paths those where the seekers after success climb?

The road to destruction, to failure, is not broad because the Almighty laid it out that way, making it like an inviting boulevard. It is the way the many drift. You do not have to look long to find a way to fail. Follow the line of least resistance, and you will not be loathsome therein.

And is not the teacher right when he says that the road to larger life is a hard one, that no one enters it by accident, and that but a few toll up its craggy way? Yet we know that that is the best way. The path of pain alone leads to perfection.

But it is not the number in the road that makes either right or wrong; that depends on the direction of the road. The direction determines the number who walk therein. Virtue is not virtue because it is rare, but because it is hard, and this is the reason it is rare.

Why was not the right road made the easy one? Because virtue without victory would cease to be virtue. The value of a good deed is not in itself, but in the contribution it makes to character. To be right is more than to do the exact thing; it is to have overcome some wrong, to have made yet again some choice, some decision, that determines the trend of life. Character is not a prize awaiting at the goal; it is created within you by the very hardness of the way.

The law of the narrow gate and the straightened way is written over all life. Up through struggle come the forms of plant and animal existence that find enduring life, the ones that survive. Up through opposition and revolution, bloodshed and agony, come the nations that find life. No man reckons the many that have gone down. Up through hardships, toll, self-denial, opposition, bitter struggles with himself, comes the man who finds life, who becomes a man indeed.

This is Christ's call to success, to character, the only enduring and satisfying success. Don't think, He says, that the way to this is so easy that you are going to drift into it. You must seek it with care. If you would really have life you must make living the largest business you have on hand. You will not become successful in your sleep.

Toll and trial lead to triumph; they make it. Obstacles are invitations to the man seeking life; the narrow gate and the straightened way challenge him. Christ says, enter this path, not because it is painful, but because its prizes are so great. Only as long as we strive do we live. The path of dalliance is that of death.

THE FATHER'S CARE.

By Rev. Henry F. Cope.

Like as a father pitieth his children so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.—Psalm ciii, 13.

Formal creeds have little to say of the belief in the overruling care of all Father. Perhaps the belief is so nearly universal as to be without range of debate so dear to creed makers. Yet at all times, in all lands, man, whether the savage, the oriental mystic, or the cool headed Christian, in various ways and with different phrases, has recognized the hand that, from behind the scenes, touched his affairs, and often seemed to order his life. Whether it be the hand of force or of friend, the fact has been felt.

True, the latest man is apt to have the readiest sense of the intention of Providence to care for him, to send him bread well buttered; the foolish and thoughtless depend on heaven to do their thinking, and many court bankruptcy while praying for solvency. But the providence of man does not disprove the providence of God. So far from encouraging sloth and recklessness this truth provokes to progress by the assurance of the co-operation of infinite powers with our best endeavors.

It is a thought we cannot escape; the all-wise must be the all loving. The spirit at the center of all must embrace all within the circle of his love; and that love will not be quiescent, helpless when its objects are in distress, in perplexity, or need, when it might succor, save or suggest the way of success. If there is a heart of love there is a hand of help.

What it seems too great a thought for the universe? Often do our fainting hearts question whether there be any, outside our own little circle, who care whether we suffer, whether we

KNOW YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Your Own Work.

If you cannot on the ocean
Sail among the swiftest fleet,
Rocking on the highest billows,
Laughing at the storms you meet,
You can stand among the sailors,
Anchored yet within the bay,
You can lend a hand to help them,
As they launch their boat away.

If you are too weak to journey
Up the mountain steep and high,
You can stand within the valley,
While the multitude go by;
You can chant in happy measure,
As they slowly pass along;
Though they may forget the singer,
They will not forget the song.

If you have not gold and silver
Ever ready to command;
If you cannot toward the needy
Reach an ever open hand,
You can visit the afflicted,
O'er the erring you can weep;
You can be a true disciple
Sitting at the Savior's feet.

If you cannot in the harvest
Gather up the richest sheaf,
Many a grain both ripe and golden
Will the careless reapers leave;
Go and glean among the brifers,
Growing rank against the wall,
For it may be that the shadow
Hides the heaviest wheat of all.

succeed. Can it be that the petty affairs of a life that passes like the hour frost before the morning sun can ever interest, still less call forth the aid, of the one in whom we all live and move and have our being?

Despite all questionings men will ever go on praying to that one; they will seek a heart that feels, and look for hands reached out in hours of necessity. Experience indorses their faith. Nearly all can look back and see where destiny has seemed to breathe upon them; their old plans willed, and new ones, new ways sprung up, bearing older and fairer flowers than they had ever dreamed; a mighty, mysterious power had intervened.

What does it all mean? That we are but puppets in these strange unseen hands; that we can neither will nor work for ourselves? No; it but means what poets sang long ago when, seeking after that which far transcends all thought and all imagery, they cried, "Surely thou art our father." That which was best in them, the holy fire of fatherhood, became a mirror in which they saw the infinite.

From the source of all life, humanity has learned the great lessons of family care and provision. All that is good in our families is true of this great family of all mankind. The great purpose of this family, as of all families, is the development of the highest, fullest life in its members. Fatherhood regards the provision of food, clothing and shelter but as incidental to the great purpose of training the children.

This is the purpose of the father of us all, the develop the best in us. When our weak hearts cry for ease, for rest, for pleasures, he sends the task, the sorrow, the loss. When we think all life's lessons well learned he sends us up to higher grades with harder tasks. Yet ever over all is the pitying, compassionate yearnings of a father's heart that never forgets the weakness of the child.

Wisely the father's love seems to hide its working. Like all things deep and sublime, it passes comprehension; it may often seem like indifference. All the child can do is to bend every effort to do his best, to work out the father's plan so far as he knows it, to know, through all, that God is good. Then, when the child grows to the man, the man toward the divine, the things that seemed strange are made plain in the light of the father's face.

SHORT METER SERMONS.

To defer a right determination is to make a wrong one.

The acid of envy eats out all happiness from the heart.

You cannot get high moral tone out of loose muscular wires.

There is no complete understanding of a duty until it is completed.

The man who borrows trouble is little better than the one who makes it.

When the yoke is the end the work loses much, but the worker loses more.

When we confess to our own faults usually we are thinking of our neighbors.

Every man may have a right to his own grudge, but he has a duty to keep it to himself.

It makes all the difference whether you want to be known as good or want to know the good.

It is possible to take the right way in life and yet to take life in such a way as to lead others wrong.

It is strange that when some folks talk about lifting up their hearts they are sure to pull down their faces.

DON'TS FOR CHURCHMEN.

Don't be stiff-necked. Still needs often support empty heads.

Don't fear suffering, for it is through tribulation that you gain your crown of glory.

Don't confound polished manners with goodness. The devil is the slickest article in that line.

Don't try to climb to heaven with a load of hatred in your heart. Where hatred is love cannot be, and love is heaven.

Don't wear a long face to indicate your spirituality. Religion is happiness, and happiness needs no dissembling.

Don't think what you would like to do for your fellow men, but act. It is deeds that count, for a life without works is void.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1588—Henry IV. of France promulgated the Edict of Nantes.
- 1638—English settlers arrived at New Haven, Conn.
- 1740—The English under the Duke of Cumberland defeated the Scottish rebels headed by the young Pretender at the battle of Culloden, near Inverness.
- 1749—British warship Pembroke wrecked near Porto Novo, with loss of 330 of her crew.
- 1753—Dr. Samuel Johnson's "Dictionary of the English Language" published.
- 1793—First newspaper in what is now the Province of Ontario issued at Newark (Niagara).
- 1803—The Bank of France established.
- 1815—Commodore Deatur of the United States navy captured two Algerian vessels and 600 prisoners.
- 1820—British Parliament passed the Roman Catholic relief bill.
- 1855—Emperor and Empress of the French arrived in England to visit Queen Victoria.
- 1858—Dr. Simon Bernard acquitted of conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon.
- 1861—Confederates seized Harper's Ferry.
- 1862—France declared war against the Mexican government.
- 1865—Battle of Columbus, last conflict of the Civil War, fought east of the Mississippi river. Union flag replaced on Fort Sumter.
- 1868—British troops under Sir Robert Napier took Magdala, a strongly fortified place in Abyssinia.
- 1874—Body of Livingstone, the explorer, interred in Westminster Abbey.
- 1891—Treaty for the delimitation of the British and Italian spheres of influence in East Africa signed at Rome.
- 1900—Troops sent to Cornell Dam, Westchester county, N. Y., to quell a strike of Italian laborers. Paris International Exposition opened.
- 1904—Attempted assassination of Premier Maury of Spain.
- 1905—Morocco rejected the French reform demand.
- 1907—National Arbitration and Peace Congress opened in New York. An earthquake destroyed Chilpancingo and Chilapa, towns of Mexico, with great loss of life.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The explosion of a powder magazine at the Minnesota university shattered glass to the value of \$250 in the university buildings and gave the neighbors a great fright.

The faculty of Clemson college, Clemson, S. C., has expelled 305 students because of an all-fool's day prank; they remained away from drill and classes on April 1.

By the will of Dr. John Ordronaux the sum of \$30,000 is left to aid retired members of the Dartmouth college faculty. The rest of his estate is distributed among various charities.

The regents of the Minnesota university have given the professors authority to use their discretion in regard to the importation of rare books, charts and other aids to school work.

Prof. O'Shea of the Wisconsin State university, in an address to the teachers of Lawrence county, S. D., told them that no education at all is far better than the mechanical training so frequently found to-day in the schools of the country. The latter, he claims, unites a child for the problems of life and robs it of any individuality it may otherwise possess.

The Virginia high school debating team has challenged the North Side high school team of Minneapolis to another joint debate, the teams to change sides, to employ the same judges and Minneapolis to select the time and place. In the recent debate the judges voted two to one in favor of Virginia, but the directors of the State Debating League act aside the verdict.

The Carnegie Foundation has responded to the appeal of the State universities for admission of their professors to the pension fund with the announcement that Mr. Carnegie has increased the fund by \$5,000,000, making the total for this purpose \$15,000,000. In his letter making known this gift Carnegie says: "Most grateful am I to be privileged, as trustee of this wealth, to devote it to such use." There are 100 colleges now on the pension list.

Norman W. Harris, a Chicago banker, who was born in the village of Becket, Mass., has offered to pay the expenses to the amount of \$5 a week to every native-born boy of the place who will attend the local high school or go to college.

One of the members of Columbia's team in the debating contest with Cornell at Ithaca was a full-blooded Chinaman, Y. K. W. Koo, a junior in the college. Koo was not famous as a public speaker, and is also prominent in literary life among the undergraduates. He is a managing editor of the Columbia Spectator and an editor of the Columbia Literary Monthly.

The will of Loyal L. Smith of Pittsburgh, N. Y., just made public after devising several hundred thousand dollars to various religious and benevolent organizations, directs that the residue, if it amounts to more than \$1,000,000 (and it is estimated at about \$2,000,000) shall be used in the education of blind (Columbia, N. Y.) boys under conditions which are specifically defined.

The faculty of Harvard university has voted in favor of an intercollegiate agreement reducing the number of athletic contests. It is understood that the other eastern colleges

